

8912art
507-73
N7N72
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Cover is the same
OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

ON THE CONDITION OF THE

STATE CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY,

AND THE

Historical and Antiquarian Collection annexed thereto.

—♦—
MADE TO THE SENATE, APRIL 10, 1860.
—♦—

C
ALBANY:

PRINTED BY C. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

1860.

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK,

T. APOLEON CHENEY,

DEL.

1859.

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK

BY J. W. FLEMING

AND

BY J. W. FLEMING

CHICAGO

ERRATA TO ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Page 40—line 33, for *and* read or.

Page 40—line 40, for *Tuocalli* read Teocalli.

Page 41—line 9, for *Tea*-maize read Zea-maize.

Page 41—lines 41 and 42, for 'upon the other' read upon either flank.

Page 48—line 46, for *back* read beak.

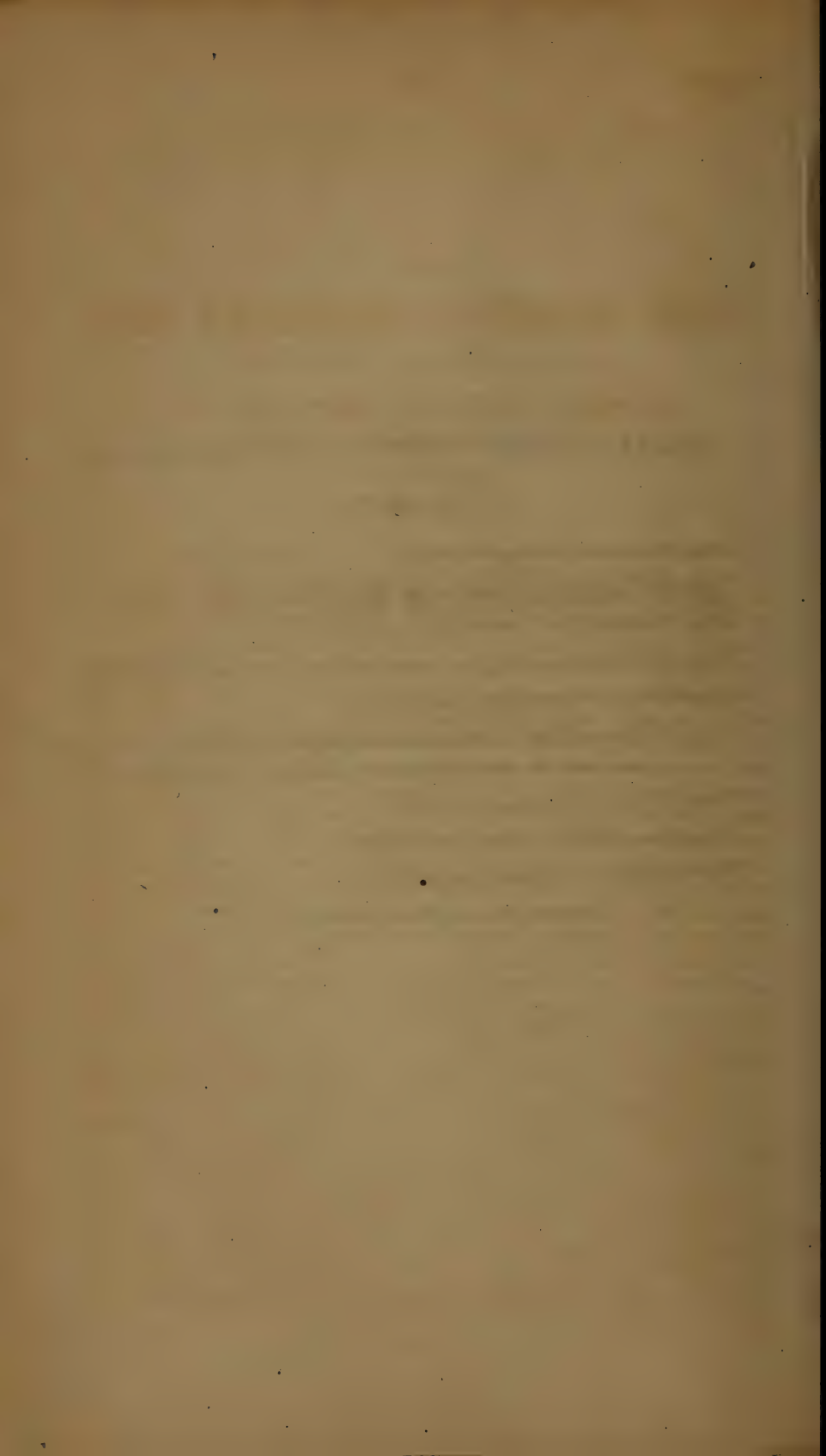
Page 51—lines 44 and 45, for *with numerous works which are said to exist*,
read with the fact that numerous works are reported to exist.

Page 52—line 1, for *these* read those.

Upon Plate VIII, for *Terry* read Gerry.

Upon the Map, for *Gowonda* read Gowanda.

do and for *Rutledge* read Rutledge.



(E.)

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK:

COMPRISING THE RESULTS OF EXPLORATIONS BY

T. APOLEON CHENEY, Civil Engineer, etc. 1859.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Indian race, through an indefinite time, held undisputed empire over the continent. Now it has wasted away, and there is scarcely a region, save in the waning shadow of the western wilds, which they may call their own. Even there the Indian withers at the distant approach of civilization, and ere long his last footfall will die away. Another race, another empire now holds dominion.

Through the unknown centuries which marked the Aboriginal occupation of this hemisphere, there is not an annal to record the successive rise or fall of dynasties; but only the monuments, now crumbling in ruin, and dim in the twilight of ages long gone, to recall some vague and uncertain knowledge of their builders, to show their former status, or attest their former power. This subject, however, in the important connection which it holds in Archæological, as well as in Ethnological science, has called forth much investigation. Jefferson referred to these remains of ancient occupancy, in his "Notes;" extensive examinations of earthworks have been noticed in Silliman's Journal, in *Archæologia Americana*, &c.; and within a few years, Messrs. Squier and Davis have pursued their elaborate survey of the monuments of the Mississippi valley,—Messrs. Lapham and Whittlesey, respectively, have been engaged in interesting explorations,—while Schoolcraft has elaborately traced the history of the Indian race. In the State of New York, as early as 1817, De Witt Clinton, made examinations of various ancient works. Within a recent period, E. G. Squier has successfully pursued an extensive exploration of its aboriginal monuments; and the results of other surveys of earthworks in various sections of the State have been published in "Reports on the State Cabinet."

The section of Western New York bordering upon the waters of Lake Erie, only remained unexplored—though the opinion had formerly been entertained that no traces of ancient occupancy occurred upon the first and second terraces extending from the lake; and, as this formed intermediate ground between the territory of the Five Nations, or Iroquois confederacy, and that of the hostile Appalachian groups, it seemed reasonable to suppose that here would occur vestiges of military art in its most advanced state, as developed by Indian warfare, and interesting monumental remains,—the blending types of savage life,—not, indeed, like the pictorial mounds of the west, or the imposing temples reared by the Toltec and Aztec, in the sunny south,—but which would still add some contributions to our Archæological structure.

With the object of recovering some trace of these vestiges of the past—though but some shadowy outline of its history could be thus presented—I was induced to commence and pursue my humble labors, under the pressure of more than ordinary difficulties.

I have received encouragement in this survey from the Smithsonian Institution, the American Antiquarian Society, the Am. Ethnological Society, &c. My thanks are also due to Messrs. J. E. Weeden, D. J. Pratt, S. L. Ward, S. B. Elsworth, W. W. Henderson, and Nathaniel T. Strong, for information, assistance in surveys, &c.; and for the principal portion of the drawings of the relics, I have been indebted to Mrs. H. Fairbank, and Miss L. B. Brown.

CHAPTER II.

EARTHWORKS, MOUNDS, ETC.

The first earthwork embraced in this survey, (Plate 1, No. 1,) was perhaps among the latest erected to mark the ancient occupancy of the Aborigines; it also appears to form a connecting link with the era of civilization. It is situated upon the north bank of Cattaraugus creek, about a mile and a half from the village of Irving. The valley here forms a wide and beautiful expanse, the hills rising in shadowy outline upon either side, as if uncertain where to limit their boundaries, and the creek, a shallow but broad stream, glides away to mingle with the waters of Erie—which blend in their distant view with the over-arching skies and become lost in the far horizon. The work has all the appearance of ancient date, and consists of an embankment and trench of irregular form, with salient angles intersecting at each extremity with the banks of the creek. The wall has now become nearly obliterated; it was formerly some three feet in height, and can yet be distinctly traced, measuring about seventeen rods in length; from the course which the creek here assumes, the area embraced is some three-quarters of an acre. The principal interest, however, which attaches to this work, arises from the peculiar remains which have been observed within the inclosure. Numerous crania have here been exhumed, which were lying promiscuously as they may have fallen in battle. These cranial bones have been decided, from their physiological character, to have belonged both to the White and Red races: they were, on the whole, in a better state of preservation than those which elsewhere occur in the ancient works of this section. I received information that in one of the bones of the cervical vertebrae attached to a skeleton—I think from the description in the *Axis*—a leaden bullet or ball had been discovered to be imbedded. These facts show that an engagement had taken place upon this ground, in which representatives of the European race and the Aborigines, participated. No record of its history *here* remains, but only the silence of oblivion.

A group of interesting tumuli (Plate 1, No. 2) are also situated upon the north side of the Cattaraugus creek, within the limits of the Indian reservation. The first of these mounds occurs at the extreme point of a ridge, or rather terrace, which has an abrupt elevation of some fifteen feet, and then gradually ascends to the upper woods beyond, extending in either direction from the work in a semi-circular, picturesque form. This mound is of an oblong shape, fifteen feet in altitude, with a diameter near the apex, fifty-four feet in length by thirty-six in breadth. The tumulus is only separated from the crescent-shaped ridge by a narrow gorge, from

which it may reasonably be supposed the earth was removed in supplying material for the artificial mound. Still further back, some seventy-two rods, is situated another mound of circular form; it has an elevation of sixteen feet, with a diameter of forty-five feet. These tumuli, yet in possession of the Indian race, and overlooking their native forests and streams, appear to have once been the vast receptacles of the dead; but the Red men here, say that their fathers had wished them to remain undisturbed, and I at least could not ruthlessly assail the purest and most holy feelings of the human bosom, cherished wherever civilized or savage life prevails, by any violation of the sacred spot where the remains of their venerated dead were mouldering back to dust; here shall they sleep within the honored Mausoleum, and their remembrance be perpetuated by their monuments—not like the sculptured marble, in its unchanging and majestic and beautiful forms, as wrought by the skill of the old masters—but the year will come to garland the proud tomb where slumber the nation's brave, with its emerald beauty.

“How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest—
While Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck the hallow'd mould.”

Several miles still farther up this creek, which should be called a river, we find another sepulchral mound, (Plate 1, No. 3.) The valley at this point assumes an appearance not unlike that of the storied Rhine, with “its castled crags;” the waters of the creek hurry over the *falls* at a distance of a mile and a half above, murmuring swiftly by, and again are lost in the dim woods; while the majestic hills, in their sylvan loveliness and light, rising boldly upon the north, the east and the south, form an amphitheater. The tumulus is circular in form, one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, with an elevation of ten feet. Crania and other bones have been disclosed, upon slight examination, and large trees formerly grew upon the apex of the mound. Within a few rods, and located near the bed of a small creek, is an excavation of somewhat different shape, but nearly of the same dimensions of the mound. The tumuli which have now been mentioned, are all situated within the limits of Erie county, upon the Indian reservation. They all appear to be composed of distinct strata-layers, intermixed with charred remains, which had been owing, according to the Indian tradition, to the rites or ceremonies which prevailed—the sacred fires which were required to be kept burning over the dead interred within the orbicular tomb.

“’Tis said the form is now, as erst of old—
And the true reason may be well approved:
Vesta and earth are one. A ceaseless fire
Burns in them both, and both alike pervades.”

An ancient work (plate II, No. 1,) occupies the lofty promontory formed by the junction of a small stream with the Cattaraugus creek, upon the Indian Reservation, in the extreme north-western portion of Cattaraugus county. The view here presented, in its mingled beauty and sublimity, is one of the boldest and most romantic which well could be imagined; no situation could have been more admirably chosen for purposes of defense; it must, indeed, in the rude mode of Indian warfare, have been impregnable. The wall which intersects the rocky and precipitous shores of either creek, is twenty-four rods in length, and nearly four feet in height, and together with the wide trench, forms a complete barrier in the only direction from which an enemy would approach. Within the enclosure, guarded by parapet and natural mural escarpment, various implements of aboriginal military art have been found. The area embraced by this fortification, is still densely covered by the luxuriant wild-woods.

The remains of an extensive fortification had formerly been observed several miles farther up the creek, but the embankment can not now be easily traced.

In the township of Leon, lot 49, occur three remarkable excavations, rectangular in form; one of them has a circumference of a hundred and twelve rods, and an elevation from the interior surface of some twenty feet, and nearly in the centre there is a well or reservoir, in form of a semi-circle, ten feet across, by about six in depth. Similar depressions are elsewhere observed, and are believed to owe their peculiar formation to the drift. The principal fact which would indicate that these had been secondarily adopted by the Indians for security or defense, is furnished by the numerous remains of ancient art and workmanship, traces of fire-places, &c., which have been discovered here. Traces of ancient cultivation also yet remained.

The ancient work (plate II., No. 2,) is situated upon the low grounds bordering upon Elm creek, and the valley is flanked upon either side by a long range of hills. The work consists of an embankment and trench, of circular form, two hundred and eighty-seven feet in diameter. The wall is three feet in height, with ditch, two and one-half feet in depth; and upon the north-eastern side of the work, occurs a well-defined gateway, twelve feet in width, with bastions to guard the entrance. The unbroken forest still extends over the ground occupied by this ancient inclosure; the pine, *Pinus rigida*, *P. strobus*, and *P. balsamea* cast their shade, and the wild-flower blooms above its mouldering parapet. Traces of wind-falls, upon which large trees have grown, may be observed within the trench and upon the ancient wall; these successive growths of timber, at least, indicate a remote date to the construction of this work. Numerous *caches* have been observed here, containing remains of charred corn. This fortification being located in a central position of the valley, which is here some half a mile in width, its adaptation as a work for purposes of defense, is presented in the proximity of marshy lands, which might, to a considerable extent, interfere with the approach of hostile forces.

The Tumulus, represented upon plate III., from the peculiar construction of the work, and the character of its remains, appears to belong to a class of mounds different from any others embraced in this exploration. It is located upon the brow of a hill, still covered by the ancient forest, and overlooking the valley of the Cone-wango. This work has some appearance of being constructed with the ditch and vallum outside of the mound, as in the Druid Barrows, but perhaps more accurately belongs to the class composed of several stages, as the Trocalli of the valley of Anahuac. The form of the Tumulus is of intermediate character between an ellipse and the parallelogram; the interior mound, at its base, has a major axis of sixty-five feet, while the minor axis is sixty-one feet, with an altitude above the *first* platform or embankment of ten feet, or an entire elevation of some thirteen feet. This embankment, with an entrance or gateway upon the east side thirty feet in width, has an entire circumference of one hundred and seventy feet. As previously remarked, the work itself, as well as the eminence which it commands, and the ravines upon either side, are overshadowed by the dense forest. The remains of a fallen tree, imbedded in the surface of the mound and nearly decomposed, and which, from appearance, had grown upon the apex, measured nearly three feet in diameter, and heavy timber was growing above the rich mold it had formed. Thus we have some indicia of the age of this work. The mound, indeed, from the peculiar form of its construction, as well as from the character of its contents, has much resemblance to the Barrows of the earliest Celtic origin, in the Old World. In making an excavation, eight skeletons, buried in a sitting posture,

and at regular intervals of space, so as to form a circle within the mound, disinterred. Some slight appearance yet existed, to show that frame-work had enclosed the dead at the time of interment. These osteological remains were very large size, but were so much decomposed that they *mostly* crumbled to dust. The relics of art here disclosed, were also of a peculiar and interesting character,—amulets, chisels, &c., of elaborate workmanship,—resembling the Mexican and Peruvian antiquities.

The fields adjoining this work, at the period of the early settlement of this section, retained the trace of ancient cultivation; the Tea-maize and several other species of grain-shrubbery, were growing in wild luxuriance.

Vestiges of a series of ancient works are remaining in the section of the Conewango valley, where the waters of various tributaries unite in forming the Conewango, while lofty ranges of hills, clad with the luxuriant wild-woods, amid which nestle green and sunny slopes, rise upon the north, the east, the south, and the west, in their majestic grandeur, and still farther to the south are seen the hazy outlines of the distant Alleghanies. Plate IV.

The first work in this interesting group—situated upon low ground, with creeks upon either side—appears to have been constructed with geometrical accuracy. It forms a circle 1,000 feet in circumference; four gateways, each twelve feet in width, occur at equal distances in the wall, with slight bastions at the terminating points, to the north, the east, the south, and the west. The parapet has now an elevation of some two feet above the interior surface, and is perhaps six feet in width, with trench three and a half feet in depth. The work, however, has undoubtedly been much effaced, by long cultivation of the field where it is situated. The idea is suggested that this fortification was thrown up for purposes of attacking the entrenched position occupying the west bank of the creek. A *defensive* work would not have been erected in such a position, as it could afford no protection, even though guarded by palisades, against the showers of arrows with which an opposing force that might occupy the heights to the east, could sweep the entire work. Several rods in a northwestern direction from the fortification, are noticed remains of an ancient hearth, composed of flat stones cemented together; it is eight feet in diameter, and extends about a foot below the surrounding surface.

The entrenched work already referred to, upon the west side of the Conewango creek, consisting of a detached parallel sixty rods in length, extending across the level terrace, intersecting at each terminus with streams which were here bordered by impassable marshes. This redout, in its dimensions and manner of construction, must have been one of the strongest military works left by the Aborigines in Western New York. The position here chosen, as a defensive work, indeed, evinces much strategical skill; the inclosure, which is something in the form of a parallelogram, with the Conewango forming the boundary upon one side, and the inaccessible marshes bordering upon the creeks with which the wall intersected upon the other, constituted a complete barrier to successful attack. Connected with this work, numerous *caches* have been observed—thirty-two were at one time distinctly traced—and which would have been sufficient to contain the stores of a large force, even during a protracted siege.

In a western direction from the fortification just described, and at a distance of nearly forty rods, occurs a Tumulus. It has an altitude of ten feet, with a diameter of thirty-five feet. Within this mound were the remains of cranial and other bones, a plate of mica, and other interesting relics of ancient art.

A number of rods from the mound, and near a small stream, are found three
[Senate, No. 89.] 6

forms or hearths, consisting of boulder rock, which were burned and black, and extended some two feet below the surface; they were of circular form—the larger one thirty feet in diameter, while the others were only eight feet across. Near this stream, had also been noticed several pits, which were some five feet in depth by four in width.

Some indication of the antiquity of this series of works is presented in the fact that trees of the largest class, the monarchs of the forest, were found growing upon the embankments and upon the mounds. The site occupied by these works, of varying character, once was undoubtedly the seat of a dense population—the theatre of ensanguined conflict, where the rival chiefs of these rude nations gained or lost supremacy.

The ancient fortification, represented upon plate V., is located amid “the palaces of Nature.” The position of the work is admirably adapted for defensive purposes; it occupies an eminence, which rising precipitously at an angle of eighty degrees, to an altitude of two hundred feet, commands a view of the surrounding hills, and of the majestic Allegany. To the east and west of the work, are rapid streams, which, taking their rise in the deep ravines to the south, nearly encircle this fortified eminence, and mingle their currents with the Red House creek, which glides by in the valley, and at a distance of a mile below forms a junction with the Allegany river. This work embraces the level area of the summit of the hill; the wall is three feet in height, and the ditch two feet in depth. It is of circular form, with exception of the straight line, one hundred feet in length, which occurs in the northern portion of the work, and measures one thousand and sixty feet in circumference. Nearly in the centre of the inclosure is a copious spring. The forest, overshadowing the ancient parapet and the steep hill-sides, is as dense as when the Indian warrior glided amid its aisles; but in the long intervening period since, lofty trees have grown upon the embankment and within the wide trench.

The remains of an ancient mound, situated several miles from the work last described, and upon the north side of Allegany river, can still be traced. It has an altitude of ten feet, with a diameter of thirty-nine feet. Within the mound, from the excavations which have been made, have been found several craniums, ornaments, and other articles of ancient workmanship. This work is surrounded by open woods; a tree some eleven feet in circumference had grown upon the summit of the tumulus, and directly beneath it, were exhumed the remains of a skeleton, although the bones were very much decayed.

An entrenched work, several miles below the mound last described, occupies a commanding position upon the east bank of the Allegany river. This work is circular, some three hundred feet in diameter, with parapet over four feet in height, and trench of corresponding dimensions. Within this inclosure have been observed interesting remains of art, and which indicate a higher civilization than any which elsewhere have come to my notice would denote.

The remains of ancient Indian workmanship, are extensively found throughout the entire Allegany valley; and several other earthworks, at some distance down the river, are reported to exist. All the monuments included in this survey, which are located in Cattaraugus county, have now been described.

The ancient work, plate VI., No. 1, appears to have been designed for a different purpose, and to belong to a different class of works from any previously examined. It is situated upon the first terrace, or gradual rise of hills from the waters of Clear creek; while further to the south the hills form a bolder outline, and upon

the opposite side of the creek loom in lofty ranges dimly away. This work is of elliptical form; the larger axis is two hundred and eighteen feet; the lesser axis one hundred and sixty-eight feet. The wall has an altitude above the anterior surface, of *nine* feet, and above the surface in the interior of the work, of only five feet; it is *thirty-two* feet in width. No appearance exists of any trench, either anterior or interior to the embankment; forming the only exception in this respect, it is believed, to the earthworks in Western New York. This work was undoubtedly a sacred enclosure, designed for religious and ceremonial purposes.

In a direction towards the creek from this inclosure, and at a distance of some seventy rods, was a stone mound, five feet in height by four feet across; the stones of which it was constructed must have been brought some distance, as none of similar size are found in the alluvial soil of the surrounding fields. Near this rude *Cromlech* have been found several curious remains of art. It is uncertain for what purpose this monument was erected; whether to mark the journeyings of the tribes, as the ancient *Thermulæ* or *Montjoyes* of the Middle Ages, or as a *cairn*, to denote the burial place of some noted personage.

Another work, (plate VI., No. 2,) forming nearly a true ellipse, occupies a lofty eminence amid the range of hills which rise precipitously, with narrow intervening terraces, upon the opposite bank of the creek from the inclosure last described. The direction of the ellipse, as well as its dimensions, appears to have been determined by the position which it occupied—the inclosure extending quite to the brow of the hill. The wall is three feet in height; the major axis is three hundred and twenty feet; the minor axis one hundred and seventy five feet. Two gateways, each six feet in width, can be traced in the embankment; one occupying a south-east position, the other upon the north, from which a narrow but level plateau extends several rods, and then widening into a broader area, but more uneven and broken, until it disappears in the open woods. Numerous remains of warlike implements, &c., have been noticed within the work. This fortification, now denominated the “Old Fort,” in regard both to its natural and artificial defenses, must have been almost impregnable in the ancient wars of the forest tribes.

Further up this creek, in the circuitous course it assumes, perhaps a mile and a half, occur two circular inclosures. They are only separated by a distance of some fifty-two rods. These works are nearly of equal dimensions—each being some six hundred and fifty feet in circumference. The embankments have become much obliterated, but can yet be distinctly traced. The *fosse* appears to have been located interior to the walls. The period when these works were erected must have been very remote; trees having a diameter of four and a half feet, were found growing upon its walls. Cranial bones, very much decomposed, have been disinterred at a depth of several feet below the surface, within the area inclosed. Both of these works were doubtless intended for ceremonial purposes—perhaps the mysterious worship of the Sun, of which their circular form is the symbol; and they will correctly come under the designation of Sacred Inclosures.

The ancient work represented in plate VII., occupies a rugged but picturesque eminence, which rises precipitously, with flanking terrace and mural escarpment of rock, to an elevation of a hundred and twenty-five feet, and in the bold outline which it presents, suggests to the imagination some half-decayed castle of the Feudal ages, with its indistinct and crumbling walls, crowned by overhanging parapet, and frowning buttress and turret—the ruins of an olden fortress, once held by chivalric knight, with his band of mailed retainers. Lesser hills, separated from this by deep ravines, rise upon either side. The entrenched work is in the

form of a parallelogram—six hundred and twenty-seven feet in length, by two hundred and ninety in width. The redout, constituting the line of defense across the isthmus which connects the summit of the hill with the plateau extending in a southern direction, has an elevation of some four feet, by five feet in width—with moat three feet in depth; the walls bordering upon the precipitous ravines are three feet in height, gradually assuming less elevation until reaching the northern side of the work, where the parapet, crowning the lofty brow of the hill, is only two feet above the interior surface. In a central position of the wall upon the southern side of the work, a wide gateway occurs, with elevated mounds upon each side, to guard the entrance. This enclosure possesses additional interest, arising from the numerous remains of art and implements of ancient warfare, which have been observed here; it was estimated that many bushels of these relics had been removed from the ground. Along the buttress extending upon the northern side of the hill, were vast masses of stones, which had been thus accumulated, undoubtedly for the purpose of projecting upon an approaching foe. I noticed upon a rock, which occurs nearly in the center of the inclosure, a block of blue granite from which a chisel was partially wrought, and probably just as it had been left by its rude artisan. Throughout the area embraced by this entrenchment, the plow had thrown up immense quantities of human bones; a more luxuriant vegetation, and a deeper verdure, still marks the ground where the tide of combat once rolled. The green woods now border the pleasant hill-side in quiet beauty; all is still save the faint murmur of the distant stream; the brave warrior has long since gone, and his war-whoop died away among the hills and in the dim retreats of these lonely glens.

Still further up this valley, about a mile and a half, occur two other works, situated upon opposite banks of the creek, and separated by a distance of some fifty-six rods.

One of these works appears to have been projected upon the same principles of military art, as the entrenched hill previously described. It occupies a peninsular eminence, which rises to an altitude of seventy-five feet; the waters of the stream which glides in the valley below, half encircle the hill, and its steep declivity, and the ravines upon either side, are covered by the forest and a luxuriant shrubbery; while upon the opposite side, to the east and the west, the green slopes of lesser hills, complete the picturesque view here presented. This work is in the general outline of a parallelogram, approaching to a rectangular form; the angles, however, are rounded upon a radius of about sixty feet. The parapet is now about three feet in height by four in width, and the vallum upon the southern line of fortification, is some three feet in depth. There exist some indications that bastions or towers had been erected upon the wall at its several angles, and also upon either side of the gateway, which occurs in the southern portion of the embankment. It embraces one acre and sixty-seven hundredths.

The other work is of circular form—some eight hundred feet in circumference; the embankment has an elevation of two feet, with ditch of corresponding dimensions. Various remains of ancient workmanship have been disclosed here.

The interesting work (plate VIII., No. 1,) is located upon a plateau which here has an altitude of a hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Cassadaga valley. The entrenched work forms an *enceinte* embankment, four hundred and ninety-five feet in circumference, having a *vertical* elevation of some four feet, with a wide ditch, two feet in depth. In the north-eastern section of the wall is a gateway, ten feet in width, and from which an old Indian trail, still quite visible, leads to the

small stream which flows through a ravine, which lies near by. In a central position of this inclosure, occurs a cauldron-shaped pit, fifteen feet in diameter, by eight feet in depth. The forest extends over this work—and trees, *Betula papyracea*, *Acer saccharinum*, *F. ferruginea*, several feet in diameter, were growing within the pit, and upon the ancient redout.

The vestiges of aboriginal occupancy, of which some outline is given, (plate VIII., No. 2,) are, in several respects, among the most interesting embraced in this exploration. The fortification is situated upon an eminence, or rather, range of hills, at a distance from the Cassadaga creek of some hundred and sixty rods; while only about thirteen rods, in a southern direction from the work, another stream flows by. The embankment is three feet in height, with trench, some two feet in depth; a portion of this work lies in the woods. Within this inclosure, and particularly near the circumvallations, numerous skeletons have been disclosed; they were buried in a horizontal position. In the north-eastern section of the work occurs an entrance or gateway, from which a well defined Indian trail leads to an ancient cemetery, situated at a distance of fifty rods from the fortification. These Indian graves—formerly three in number, but only two of which can now be found—are of rectangular form, some nine feet in diameter, with the surface of the pits depressed about a foot below the level of the surrounding field. These vaults were excavated, nearly forty years since, and it was variously estimated that from thirty to sixty skeletons were exhumed from each pit; they were buried in a sitting posture. These remains were of large size; one of the skeletons measured seven feet and five inches in length. Detached portions of crania disclosed here, which have come to my notice, are of unusual thickness. Thickness at superciliary ridges, one inch; and of the occipital bone at occipital protuberance, half an inch. It is known that a custom prevailed among the aborigines, of gathering their dead at stated intervals, and burying within their cemeteries; but here were evidences to denote that a sanguinary battle had once ensued. Within the redout, and in area surrounding its entrenchments, vast numbers of warlike implements have been observed; it was estimated that several bushels of arrow heads had been found here. Several very large *caches* also occur in the neighborhood of these works.

The most extensive work included in this survey—and perhaps the most extensive within the State—is represented upon plate IX. The redout is one hundred rods in length, and extends, in a slightly curved line, from the brow of lofty and precipitous bluffs, across a nearly level plateau, and intersects with the steep banks of a stream whose waters form a junction with the larger creek in the valley. The area thus inclosed is about one hundred rods in width, and flanked by the precipitous ravines, which answer every purpose of defense upon the north and the south; the banks of a wide stream forming the boundary upon the west, and the line of fortification intersecting with ravines referred to, successfully cut off approach in every direction. The parapet formerly had an elevation of eight feet, and a breadth of fifteen feet at its base, with trench of corresponding dimensions. Within the inclosure may be observed a large boulder, with a cavity in its surface, and which had from other indications, been used for the purpose of pounding corn, &c. Numerous remains of ancient workmanship, stone tomahawks, lance-heads, fragments of vases, have been found here. The site of this interesting fortification, which is not only the most extensive, and its position admirably chosen, but in its artificial defenses was the strongest in this section, is now occupied by the village of Sinclairville, and all traces of the work will soon be obliterated.

The vestiges of ancient works, of varied and interesting character, occur upon the shores of the beautiful Cassadaga lake, (plate X.) The remains of a circular Tumulus, now having a diameter of thirty feet, with an altitude of seven feet, are situated some forty rods from the eastern borders of the lake. This mound had been excavated in 1822; a number of skeletons, of very large size, were exhumed, and examined by medical gentlemen. One of the skeletons measured nearly *nine* feet. This mound is undoubtedly of great age. The osteological remains which it contained were very much decayed, and forest trees measuring two or three feet in diameter were growing upon its summit. A number of ancient hearths or platforms, having upon an average a diameter of thirty feet, and constructed of large stone, were observed in the vicinity of the mound; and the fires here had been so intense that the stones were burned to a depth of fourteen inches below the surface. Numerous *caches* are also found here, having a diameter of some four feet, and two feet in depth. In the vicinity of this Tumulus, formerly existed a line of fortification, extending across a peninsula upon the southern shores of the lake, and inclosing a very large area.

There also occurs the trace of an ancient road, or graded way, which commences at a point some ninety rods from the mound, upon the north-eastern shore of the lake, and running in north-west course to a distance of forty rods, across swampy lands. This road is constructed of coarse gravel, and has an elevation of several feet. The causeway had probably been formed for the purpose of establishing communication with some point upon the upper lake. It was formerly covered by the forest; large trees,—*Pinus strobus*, *Abies canadensis*, *L. americana*,—were growing upon the embankment; and wild-wood flowers, *Nymphaea odorata*, *Sarracenia purpurea*, *V. lanceolata*, and the *Anemone*, in their bloom, adorned the lonely way.

Vast numbers of relics have been found near these works; fragments of pottery, ornamented, and of elaborate workmanship, stone tomahawks and chisels, and also iron implements, such as "French axes," &c. Thus, within the area, not exceeding a hundred and sixty rods square, we find the trace of nearly every description of the remains of ancient aboriginal occupancy; the tumulus, the fortification, the ancient road, hearths, and caches; while the unparalleled size of the skeletons exhumed from the mound, and pronounced by medical gentlemen to "belong to human giants," renders this series of works also of the most interesting character.

An entrenched work occurs near the eastern boundary line of the corporation of Fredonia, and is known as "Fort Hill." The work occupies a strong defensive position; it is situated upon an eminence which rises abruptly to an altitude of thirty feet, while the embankment—one hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, intersects with the steep banks of the creeks upon either side. The wall, which is of semi-circular form, has been much obliterated by repeated ploughing, but was originally some five feet in height. The trace of a very large pit occurs in front of the embankment. The usual Indian relics, such as ancient pottery, &c., have been observed here. The Canadaway creek forms the southern boundary of the peninsula.

The remains of another fortification, in southern portion of Sheridan township, are situated upon elevated ground, and near a small stream, which flows in a north-western direction. This work incloses a circle, of four hundred and ninety-five feet in diameter. The embankment has been much obliterated, but a segment of about one-third of its circumference, upon the south-eastern limits, has still an elevation of two feet. Formerly several gateways were observed in the work, but they have now become effaced. Various relics have been found within the inclosure, such as remains of pottery, &c.

The interesting work represented upon plate XI., forms the most extensive circular fortification embraced in this exploration,—having a diameter of eight hundred and sixty feet, or inclosing an area of thirteen and one-fifth acres. It occupies a slight eminence, mainly descending in a northern and southern direction; while at the distance of a few rods to the south-west, occurs a large Beaver meadow.

The embankment has been much defaced by long cultivation; but about one-third of its circumference yet remains distinctly visible. The wall is here some two feet in height. Near the north-west terminus of the more elevated portion of the work, embracing some forty rods, are yet observed traces of two pits, one much larger than the other. These pits, in every instance two occurring together, were formerly quite numerous within the inclosure, and were also noticed outside of its circumvallations, but have now become mostly obliterated. Fragments of ancient pottery, and other remains of art, have been disclosed by cultivation, together with several entire crania. The ancient walls of this earth work have now nearly crumbled in ruin, and soon will be forever effaced.

The work last described is also the last among the series of ancient fortifications yet remaining which once extended along the Cassadaga and Canadaway creeks, and thence upon the hills bordering upon the waters of Lake Erie; all traces, even of the location, of many of them, by long cultivation of the soil, has been lost. They silently disappear, like the nearly extinct race by whom they were constructed. Two circular works, however, unconnected with this chain, and much obliterated, occur upon the first terrace from Lake Erie; and another group of tumuli now remains to be noticed.

The tumuli, whose relative position is given, plate XII., are located upon the shore of Chautauqua lake, nearly a hundred rods in an eastern direction from the "Narrows." These mounds are of circular form, and of nearly equal dimensions, having a diameter, respectively, of sixty-six feet, with an altitude now of about six feet, although they were formerly much more elevated; they are separated by a distance only of five rods. The tumuli are situated amid a fairie scene, which in its quiet beauty might rival an Arcadian landscape. The sylvan wild-woods, through whose dim retreats glides a murmuring stream, stretch down to the shore bordering upon the placid waters of this lake; and we might well imagine that these mounds were erected for a purpose similar to that described in the Iliad:

"The long-haired Greeks

To him, upon the *shores* of the Hellespont,
A mound shall heap; that those in aftertimes
Who sail along the darksome sea shall say,
This is the monument of one long since
Borne to his grave, by mighty Hector slain."

CHAPTER III.

REMAINS OF ANCIENT ART, ETC.

The remains of ancient workmanship, &c., which occur in connection with the mounds and earthworks, possess much interest in solving the problems relating to the migrations of the early occupants of the continent, and the distribution of the several groups of the aboriginal race, as well as in determining their civilization. These relics, together with osteological remains connected with the mounds, &c., will be noticed, in the connection as they were observed in the various earth-works.

Various specimens of *Terra-Cotta* were disclosed in one of the mounds upon the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. Among these were fragments of pottery, composed of the pounded quartz mixed with clay, and baked quite hard. These articles are quaintly figured, and bear resemblance to the ancient pottery found on the Colorado Chiquito, and illustrated III volume "Pacific Railroad Reports."

Fig. 1. This represents a statuette or figure cut in relief, from a granite block; the features are remarkably well defined; the work evinces an advanced state of aboriginal art. Fig. 2 represents a vase—given from the restored fragments. It is elaborately wrought from the *Lapis ollaris*. This specimen of ancient workmanship is of the most beautiful design,—finely polished and ornamented. Many other articles—chisels, fleshing instruments, &c., were found, in connection with the relics first described, near the excavations in township of Leon. Here also occur those peculiar blocks of granite—such as referred to in "History of Indian tribes"—which from the *striae* or groves upon the surface, have a fanciful resemblance to birds. I consider their singular form to be entirely due to attrition.

In the tumulus at Conewango, the relics of art, together with osteological remains, were of the most interesting character. The several skeletons were very much decayed, crumbling upon exposure to the atmosphere, but were all of very large size. A cranium, as well as could be ascertained from the restored fragments, was of the following dimensions:

Occipito-frontal arch,.....	19 inches.
Longitudinal diameter,	9 "
Parietal diameter,.....	8 1-5 "
Zygomatic diameter,	7 2-5 "
Facial angle,.....	73°

The ethmoid, and both the superior and inferior maxillary bones were wanting. An *Os-femur* disclosed here, from accurate measurement, was found to have a length of twenty-eight inches. Fig. 3.—In this I have but imperfectly given a representation of an instrument, formed of dark variegated porphyry, elaborately wrought and polished; it is convex upon one side, while the upper portion is turned in concave form. The edge of this instrument is quite sharp, and it was undoubtedly used for the purpose of carving wood-work. It has a close resemblance to Peruvian antiquities, (as figured in second vol. Astl. Exp.) Fig. 4 represents another finely polished article, formed of the silicious slate. Fig. 5.—An amulet or ornament of *steatite*, and painted in deep red colors. Various other relics of ancient art—chisels, resembling those of the Mississippi valley—disks, similar to those found in the Carolinas—bone needles, fleshing instruments, which will compare favorably with the remains even in the proud Aztec capital of the south, were found deposited in the mound.

Fig. 6 represents one of the most interesting relics yet noticed. It was disclosed by the plough, near the tumulus at Randolph, at the time of my examination of the series of works at that place. The figure represents the head of a bird, resembling the toucan, and is wrought with most precise outline and elaborate design, from a block of white and nearly transparent stone, with sparkling crystallizations, and which is unlike any formation known in this section. This art specimen is finely polished—the contour, with the curved back, minutely traced; and it appears almost impossible that it could have been so well done with any other but metallic tools. This beautiful relic is undoubtedly a Totemic representation—the symbol of some tribe or clan. Fig. 7.—The fragment of a tomahawk. The material consists of dark and beautifully variegated stone, and is finely polished. Fig. 8 represents the fragment of a spear-head, formed of the white

chert-stone. Numerous other relics were also found in connection with the works here. A plate of mica, five by seven inches, was exhumed from the mound; stone chisels, axes, etc. One of these implements, which had perhaps been designed for a spade, had a hard sharp edge at each extremity, with an appearance of a groove around the central portion of the relic. Arrowheads were here found, four inches in width by five in length.

Within the circular enclosure upon the east bank of the Allegany river, various interesting relics have been noticed. Among these were spear-heads, some six inches in length, with double barbs upon each side, and formed from native masses of copper. Knives, which were probably used for the purpose of manufacturing fine fabrics, constructed of hard porphyry and elaborately polished and ornamented, were also found here, together with bone needles, amulets, etc. Fig. 9 represents a copper arrowhead, of fine finish, which was disclosed within the inclosure. It is stated that spearheads, hatchets, etc. of iron, much oxydized by exposure, had been observed within this ancient work. None came to my notice. They may have been obtained during the early intercourse with the Europeans.

Fig. 10. This gives a view of a *Meda*, the picture or song-writing of the aborigines, and is evidently of more recent date than the relics previously described: it had been in possession of the Indians. These pictographs, by which the medical, necromantic and military arts were expressed by ideagraphic signs or totemic symbols, formed a part of the ancient Indian mythology—the mystical lore of the priests. All the lines and shadings are drawn in this hieroglyphic writing with remarkable precision and minuteness: much of the elaborate tracery has had to be omitted in the plate. This inscription, or mnemonic writing, represents an advanced state of Indian art. A specimen of cloth, manufactured from the bark of trees, the fibres finely interwoven, and which appeared to have been colored and figured by block-prints, was obtained also from the Indians.

Fig. 11 represents an image, which had been found near the Allegany river, and is perhaps the most interesting among all the remains of ancient art observed during this exploration. The figure is chiseled from the compact grey sandstone, and is given life size; the facial outline having a length of seven and three-fourths inches, with breadth of six inches: it has a weight of twenty-four pounds. This statue-work certainly could not have been intended to give the physiognomy of any of the vesperic groups. All the features are given with but slight angular projection. It is entirely unlike any of the sculptures which are ascribed to the northern groups of the aboriginal race; far surpassing them in its artistic design, and in its elaborate workmanship. The head and all the features have a wide broad outline, well defined, with something of severity in artistic expression: the brow is encircled by a peculiar plaiting of hair like a head-dress, with fanciful knots, or rather raised flower-work, corresponding exactly with the style adopted by the Aztecs. This relic, indeed, has a close resemblance to the image-work of the Aztecs, as found in their ancient temples in the valley of the Anahuac, as figured in "Mexican Archaeology" and "History of the Indian Tribes." The image is much blackened, apparently from the action of fire. The work was undoubtedly an idol; one of the many gods in the Indian mythology, and worshipped in the mystical rites pertaining to their religion. I think, in artistic design and execution, it equals any of the ancient image-work even of Toltec and Aztec art, as figured in various works. The art-expression of any people affords an index of their culture or advancement, and this certainly denotes a state far removed from barbarism.

Mention should have been made that Governor Blacksnake, and other intelligent

Indians, upon a close examination of the image and other relics, as the figure of the bird, decided that they were *not* constructed by the ancestors of the Iroquois, but were *left* here by the nation with whom they had wars long since, and which passed far to the southwest beyond the Cherokee country.

Fig. 12. This beautiful article, formed of variegated stone, is polished with much skill.

Fig. 13 represents a relic which had probably been designed for a pipe-bowl : it is formed of the finest material, and in texture much resembles our modern stoneware; a smooth hard polish has been given both to the inside and outside of the bowl, while upon the inside surface exist appearances of groovings. The two last articles described were found near the Stone mound in Ellington.

Fig. 14 represents a most beautiful specimen of Indian art; a pipe elaborately carved from steatite. It bears the figure of an Indian, cut in relief, and is otherwise tastefully ornamented. The bowl is two and a half inches in length.

Fig. 15 represents a singular shaped article, wrought from the blue granite, apparently for the purpose of being secured in a warclub. Large numbers of these were found. Besides these articles, which were disclosed in the fortified inclosure at Ellington (Plate VII), were found numerous chisels in this peculiar shape, corresponding with those of the Mississippi valley; concave discs, which appeared to have been used for the purpose of mixing paints, etc. etc.

In another fortified inclosure in Ellington were disclosed various ancient pipes, profusely ornamented, formed of *catlinite*; large disks; articles formed of stone, twenty-eight inches in length, perhaps intended for warclubs, and which in their peculiar shape resemble some of the pictorial mounds of Wisconsin : also stone hatchets, axes, chisels, etc.

In other earthworks in Chautauqua county, numerous remains of ancient workmanship have been disclosed for the last fifty years, but they do not differ materially from those already described.

CHAPTER IV.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Thus in the small area embraced in this survey, we find nearly every description of the Ancient Remains which mark the occupancy of this country; the tumuli of varied forms, entrenched works, sacred enclosures, stone mounds, ancient roads, artificial excavations, cemeteries, reservoirs or wells, ancient hearths, and traces of ancient cultivation, beside the interesting relics of ancient workmanship. The earthworks appear to correspond, in their general dimensions, nearly with those observed in other portions of the State and in Northern Ohio, but are more regular in outline, in this respect approaching the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley. Evidence that this region was once occupied by a dense population, and that its possession was fiercely contested, is afforded by the number of these earthworks, particularly those of military character. It will be noticed that they form a distinct chain. At the period of the first settlements here, wide and deeply beaten Indian trails were observed passing through the Conewango valley, and also that of the Cassadaga and Canadaway creeks to Lake Erie, connecting fortifications which occurred at only short distances. It is estimated that nearly thirty of these earthworks, once existing upon the Cassadaga and Canadaway creeks in Chautauqua county, have now become entirely effaced. Many ancient works, formerly

known in Cattaraugus county, have also been too much obliterated to admit now of being satisfactorily traced; while undoubtedly other works of aboriginal origin are situated within the dense forests, and are yet unknown. Thus some estimate may be given of the number of these ancient works originally occupying this territorial area.

The annals of the past, if indeed they once existed, like the lost arts of the old world, have now become a blank, which no roll of time can ever restore. The history of these mountain ranges of the earth, through the long elapsing geological epochs, and even of the flora and fauna of the dim palæozoic period, is more legibly written than that of the successive races of men which we may suppose have held sway upon this continent. Another great cycle in human history, in the progress of civilization from the east to the west, is nearly fulfilled. The hunter race, in possession of this hemisphere at the Columbian period, will soon have passed away forever. The orb of their destiny is paling its light in the western heavens; slowly, but without delay, sinking from view :

*“Wie das Gestirn, ohne Hast,
Aber ohne Rast.”*

The question has now been reached : By whom and when were these earthworks erected ? I will preface any answer, by giving the information upon this point obtained in an interview with the distinguished sachem of the Senecas, Governor BLACKSNAKE. He related, as the tradition which had been transmitted by their fathers, that “Many hundred years ago, a long war occurred between the Iroquois and other powerful nations, during which, numerous fortifications, often stockaded and inclosing villages, were erected throughout all this region; but their enemies were finally repulsed, and passed far to the southwest,”—while the aged chief waved his hand towards the descending October sun. His eye had grown dim in the light of a hundred and seventeen summers, and his spirit, in its feeble hold on life, seemed floating out upon the boundaries of the invisible world; but as these reminiscences of their former power and glory again came thronging through his memory, his voice swelled in exultation, as in the hour when he led his braves to battle, and the war shout rang along these vallies. The aged chief, indeed, could only recal with uncertainty the events of their history, over whose dim legends had gathered an oblivious haze; groping in the dark amid the ruins of a long lost empire, the vestiges of the labor of forgotten nations. He had occupied a distinguished position in Iroquois history; had formed a treaty with WASHINGTON, during his second presidency.

Conclusions as to the phase which these works occupy in American Archæology have been reached during this exploration, entirely unanticipated at its commencement.

The first question presented is : Do *these* works belong to the system occupying other portions of the State, or are they connected with the series extending through the Mississippi region ? It is mentioned in Gov. Clinton’s Memoir, and again referred to in *Archæologia Americana*, that a chain of works commences at Cattaraugus creek, extending to the south; and this survey, with numerous works which are said to exist further down the Allegany valley, appears to sustain the assertion. It had, indeed, been supposed that the race of the mounds of the Mississippi valley did not extend beyond the Allegany mountains; but the tumuli form *nearly* half of the works embraced in the exploration of this section. From all the examinations which I have been able to institute, these earth-works appear to correspond nearly with those of the Mississippi valley; forming, with the exception of the intrenchment upon the *north* bank of Cattaraugus creek, geometrical lines of

embankment, parallel walls; and these of regular deflection, ellipses and circles, with other characteristics which mark the ancient remains of the west. If this inquiry shall lead to the conclusion that the range of works comprising the mound period of the west, *commenced* upon the upper waters of the Allegany, it may not be without interest in determining the distribution of the races which have held supremacy of the continent. These works certainly must have been reared at some ancient and indefinite era of time, and I have no doubt may rival in antiquity the barrows of Europe. We may suppose the western hemisphere to have been inhabited at as early a period as the eastern world: the Eocene deposits of the Mauvaises Terres, the Flysch beds, as shown by Dr. Owen's survey, demonstrate that it was occupied by the *Palæotherium*, *Oredon*, *Eucrotaphus*, while yet the Alps were submerged beneath the old Palæozoic ocean.

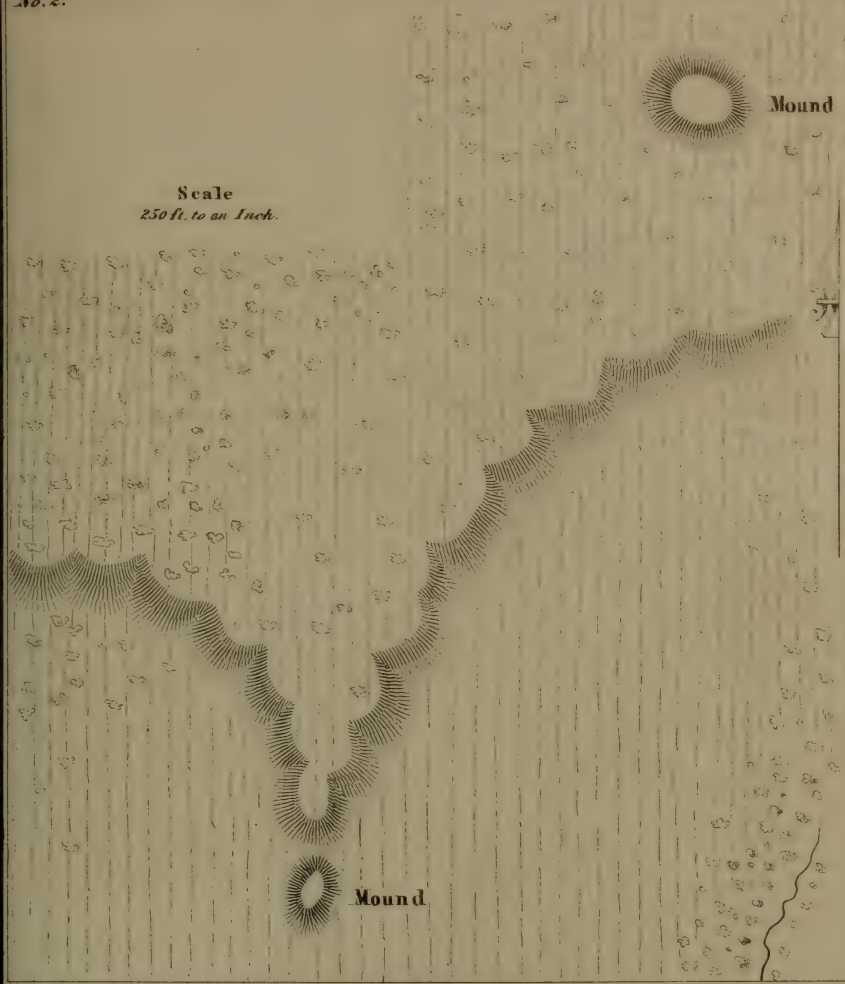
In our ethnographical researches, however, psychology and philology must also bring their aid. From a limited examination of the Indian dialects, their idioms appear to correspond with those of the earliest language known, of Turanian type. The remains of art connected with the mounds appear to be of different style; evincing more elaborate workmanship than the relics disclosed in defensive earth-works, while the osteological remains exhumed from these ancient barrows were far more decayed than those found within the inclosures. Thus I am led to the inference that these respective classes of works were reared by different groups of the aboriginal race, or even by separate races; or (and this conclusion seems more probable) that the tumuli were first erected, and afterwards, upon foreign and hostile immigrations, the earth-works were constructed for purposes of defence; and that all of these works, so far as our knowledge yet *certainly* indicates, were reared by some unknown nation of men, and in some far and unknown period of time, over which yet gathers the veil of obscurity. The last vestiges of fallen empire, which mark one of the strange inscrutable events in the progress of time, will soon be lost in oblivion, which has already swept beneath its tides the proud palaces of Ilium, and cast its shadow across the Acropolis of ancient Athens and the Coliseum of imperial Rome, as it may yet obscure the glory and grandeur of our own Republic—all the proudest monuments of the world's civilization. In the words of the great dramatist :

“ The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.”

March 10, 1860.

No. 2.

Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.



No. 1.

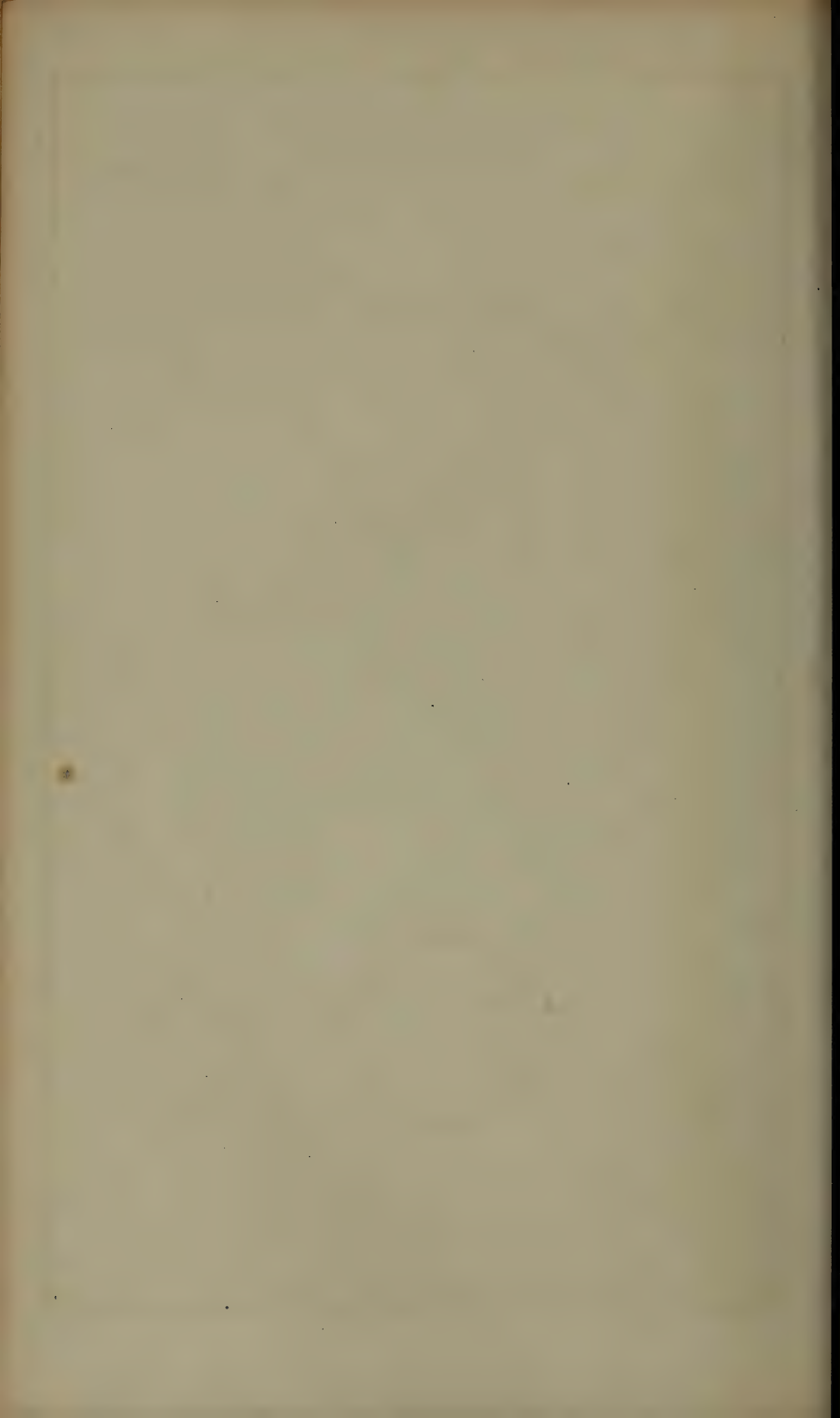
Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.

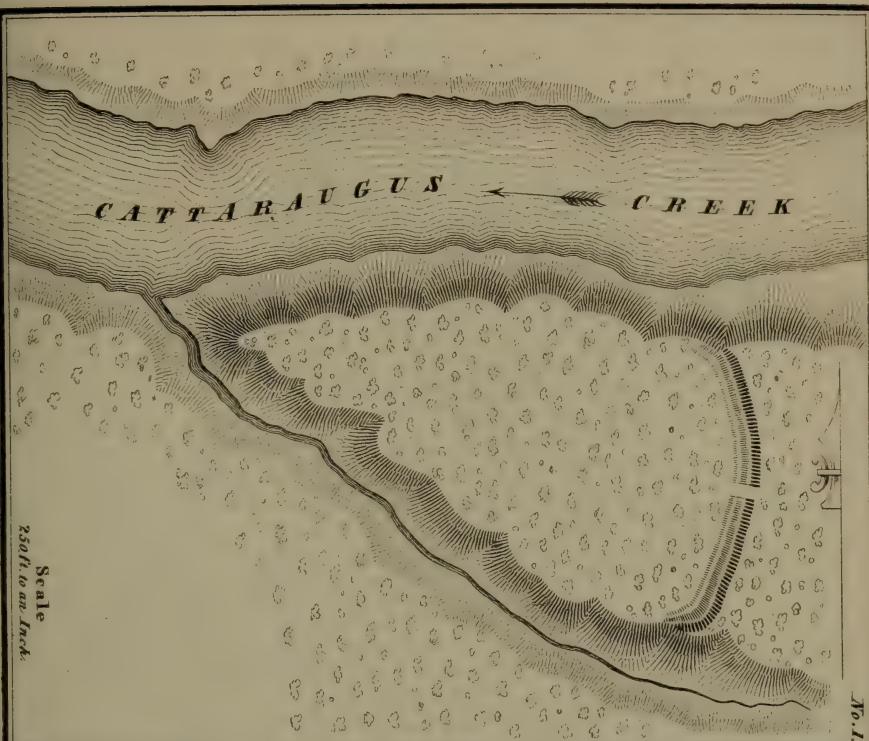


No. 3.

Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.



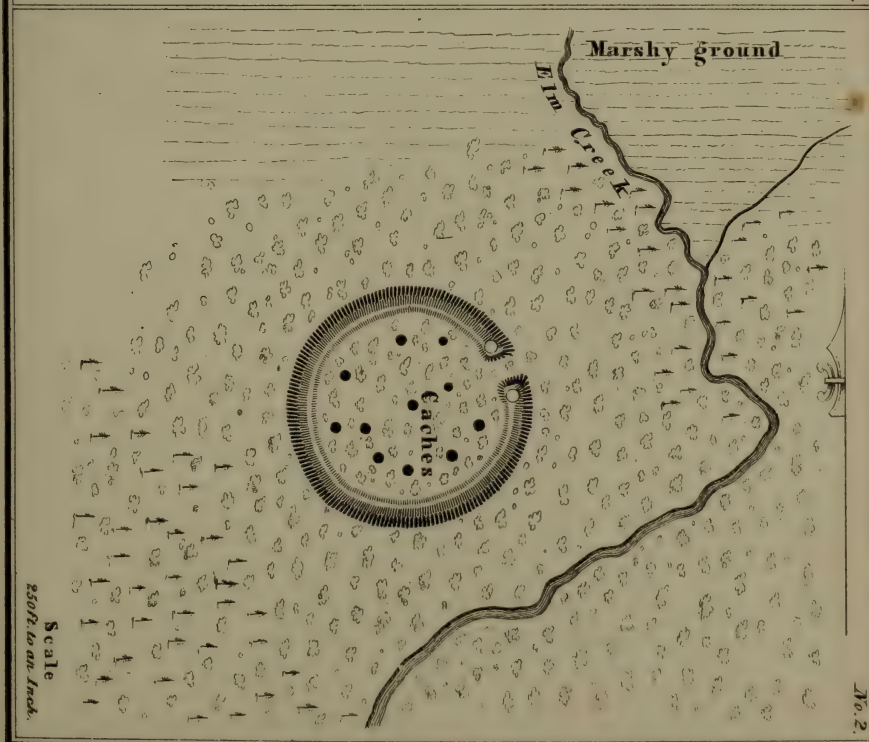




Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.

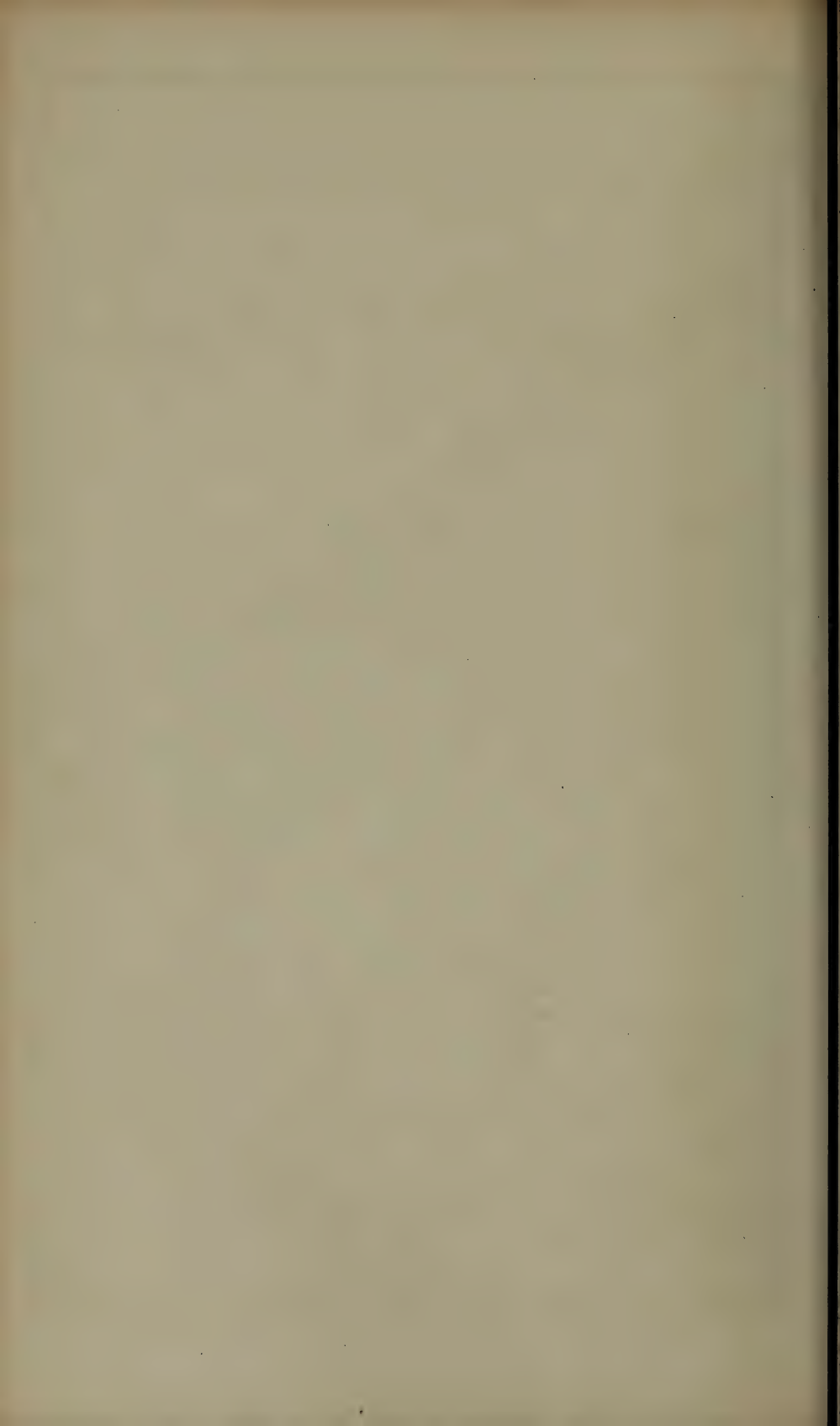
No. 1.

Plate II.



Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.

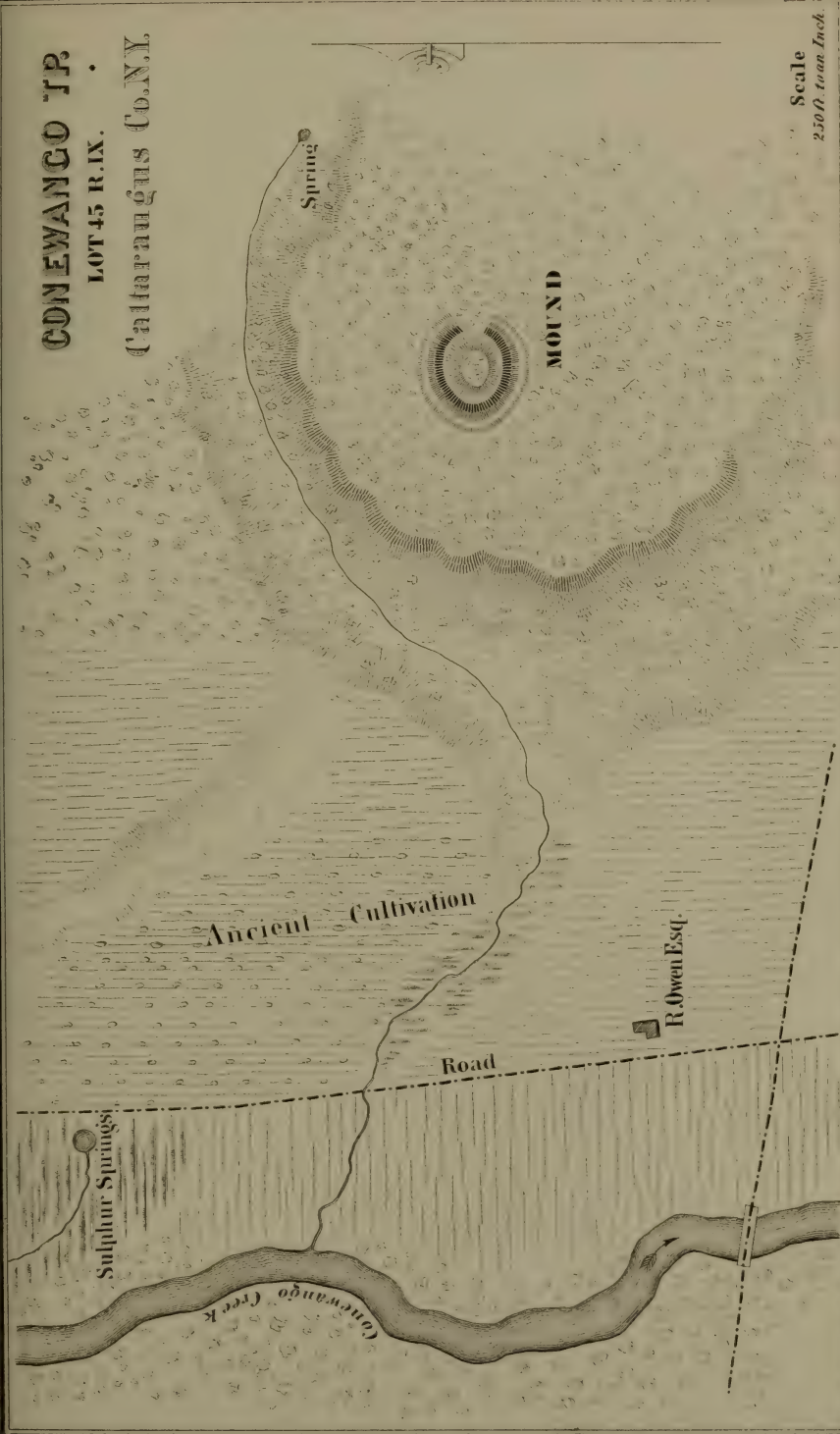
No. 2.



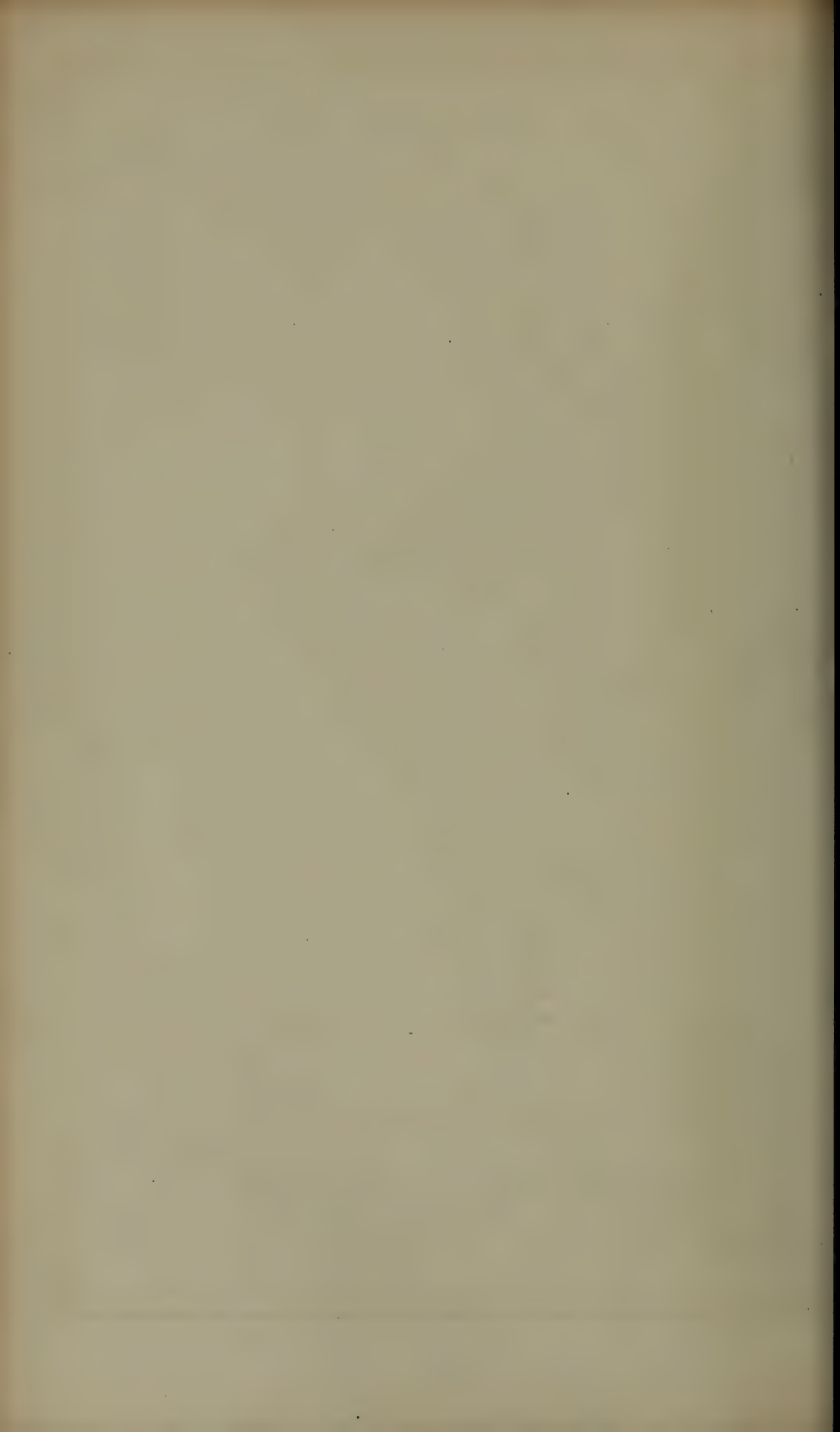
CONEWANGO TP.

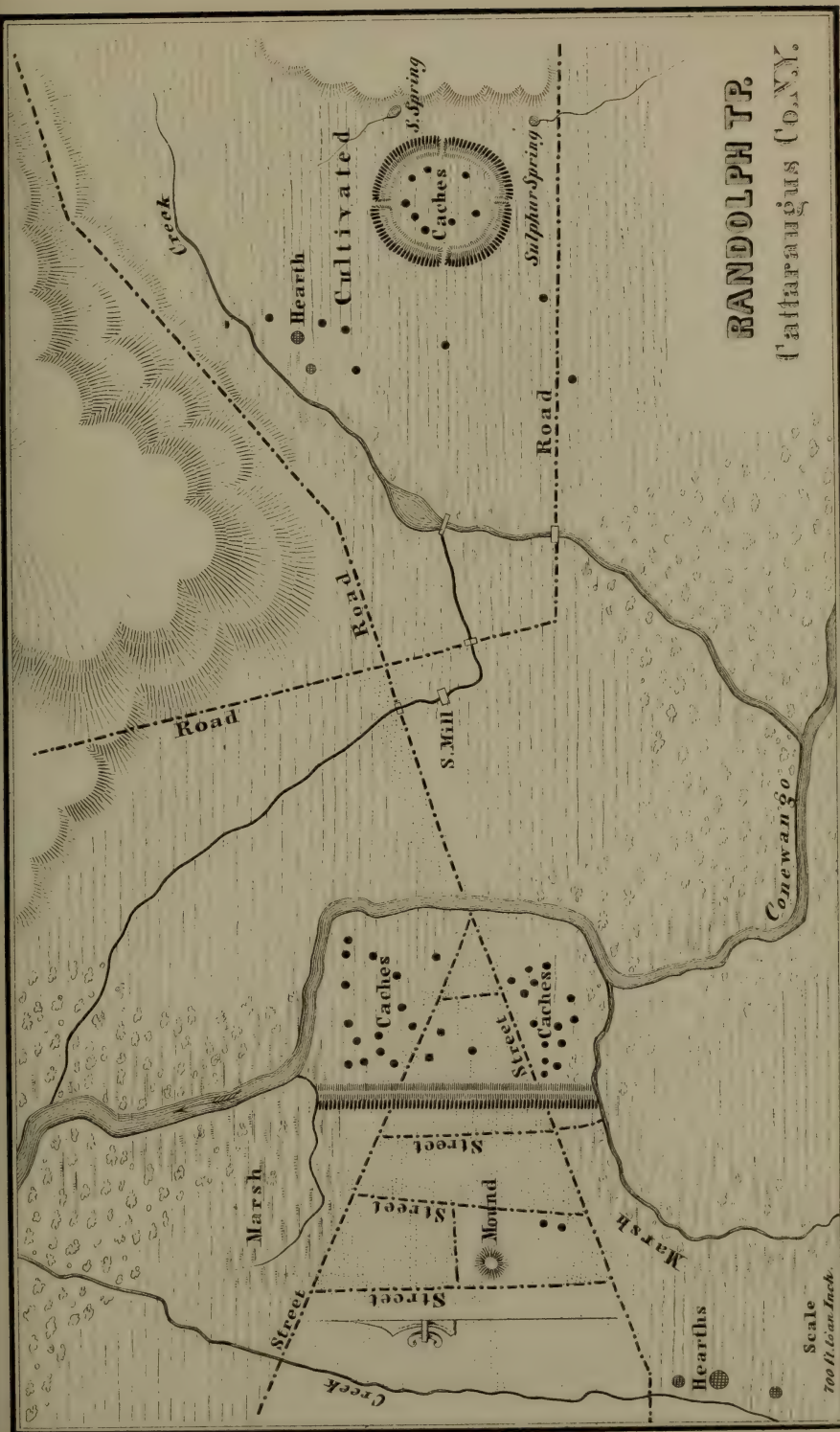
LOT 45 R. IX.

CHATTAGUS CO. N.Y.



Scale
250 ft. to an Inch



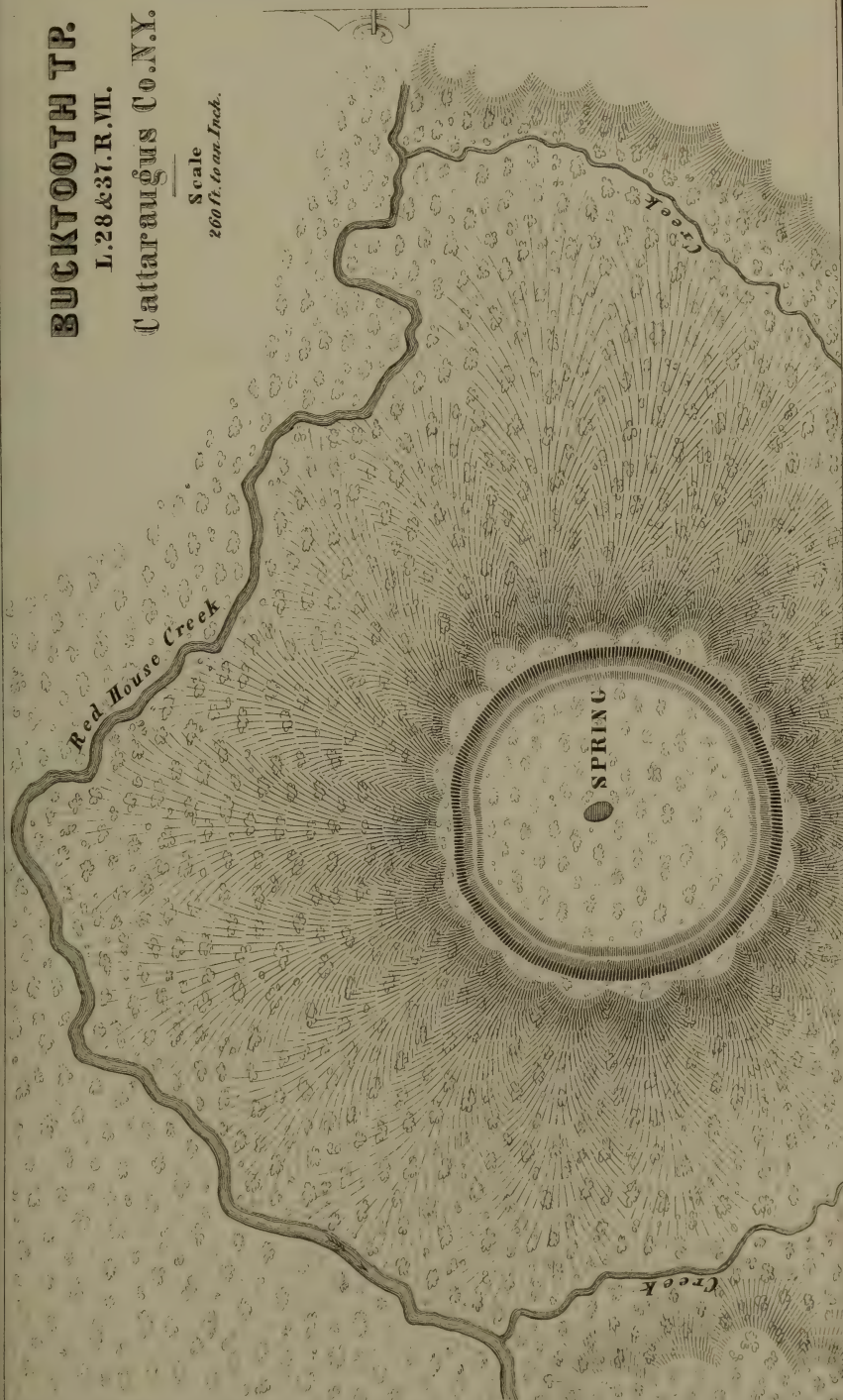


BUCKTOOTH TP.

L. 28 & 37. R. VII.

Cattaraugus Co. N.Y.

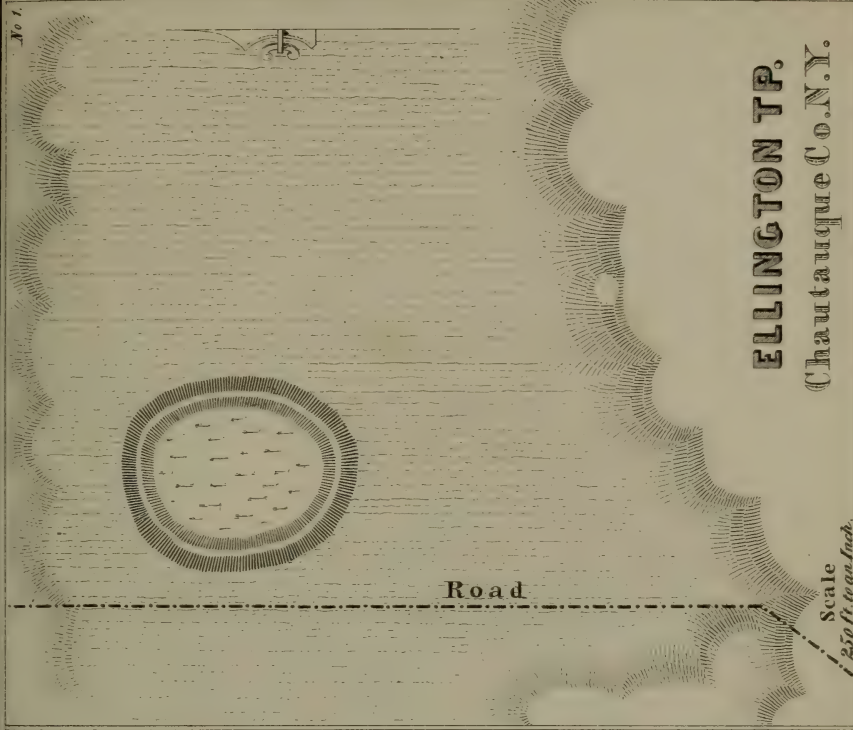
Scale
260 ft. to an Inch.



No 2.



No 1.



ELLINGTON TP.
Chautauque Co. N.Y.

ELLINGTON TR.

L. 47. R. X.

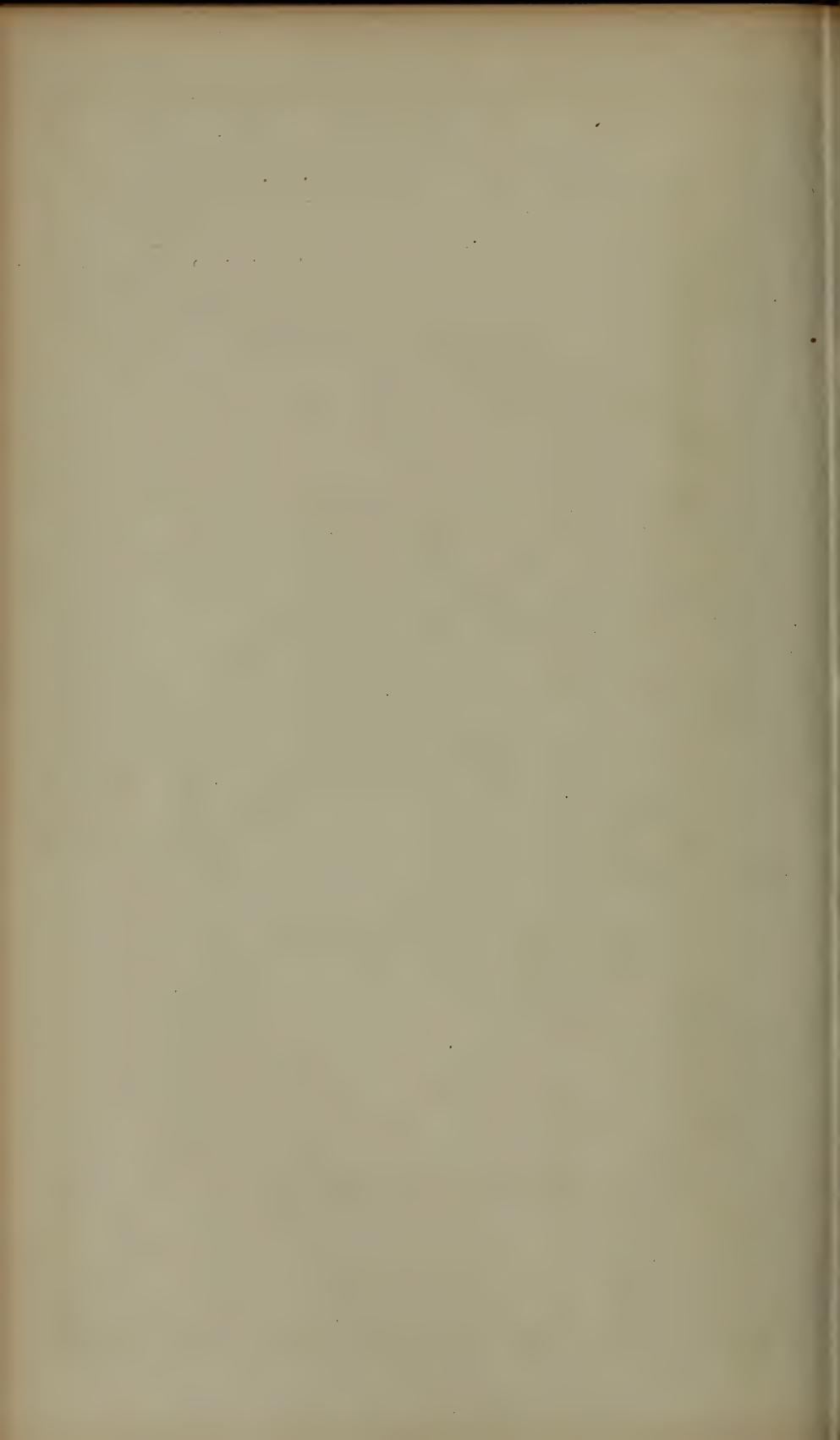
Chautauque Co. N.Y.

Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.

Clear Creek

Road

Cultivated



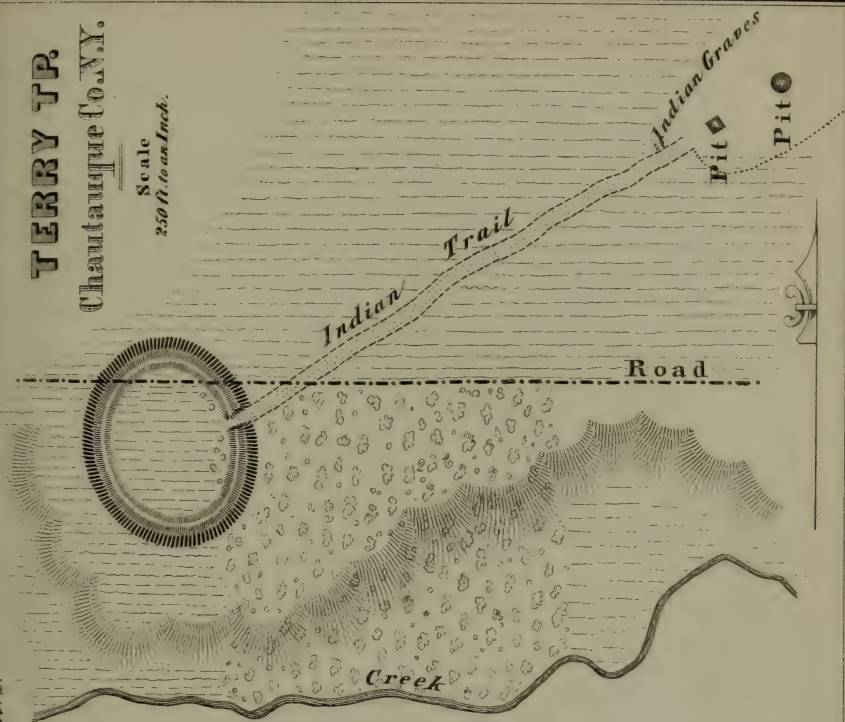
No. 1.



Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.

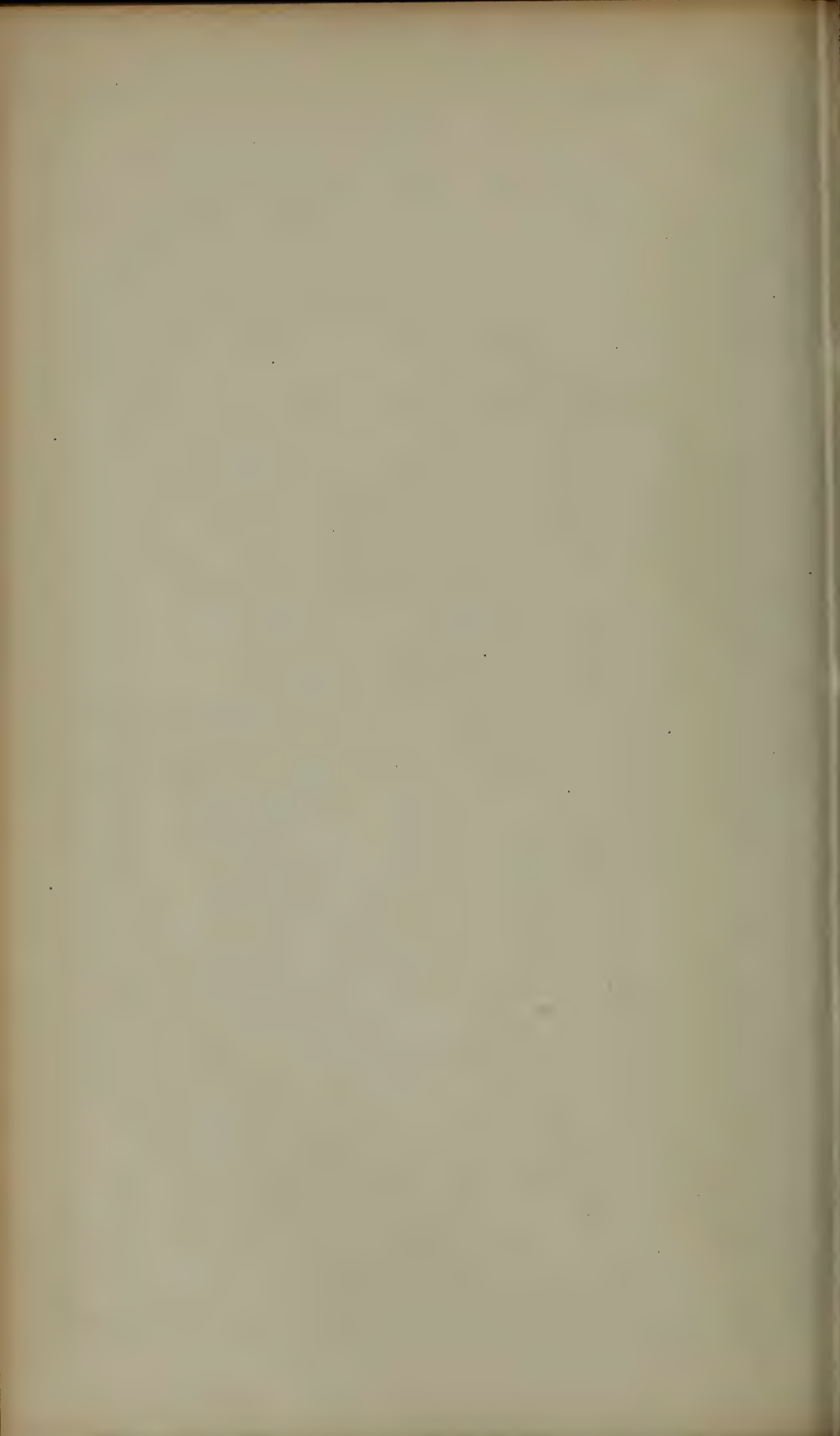
C. Van Benthuysen, Albany

No. 2.



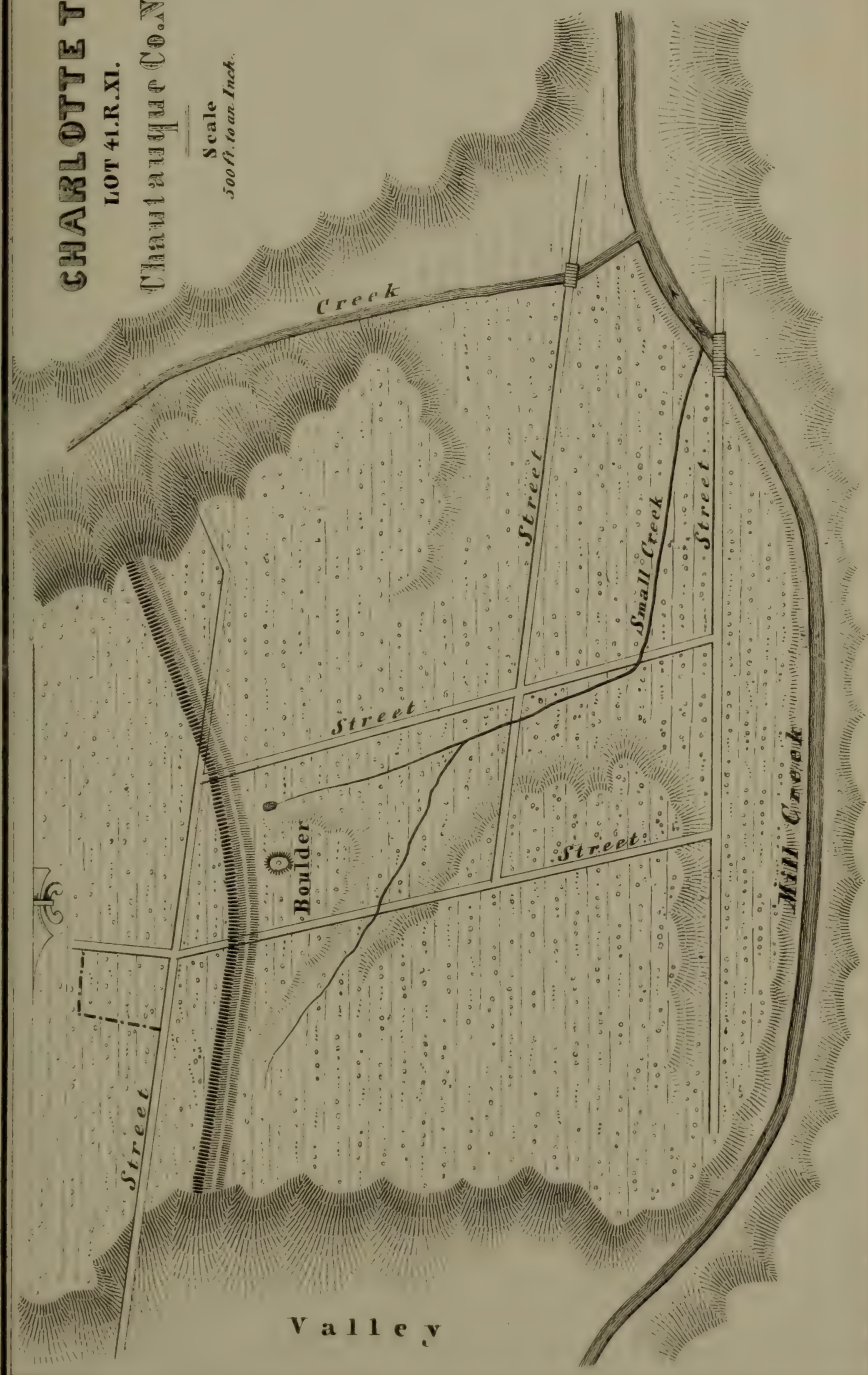
TERRY TP.
Chautauque Co. N.Y.

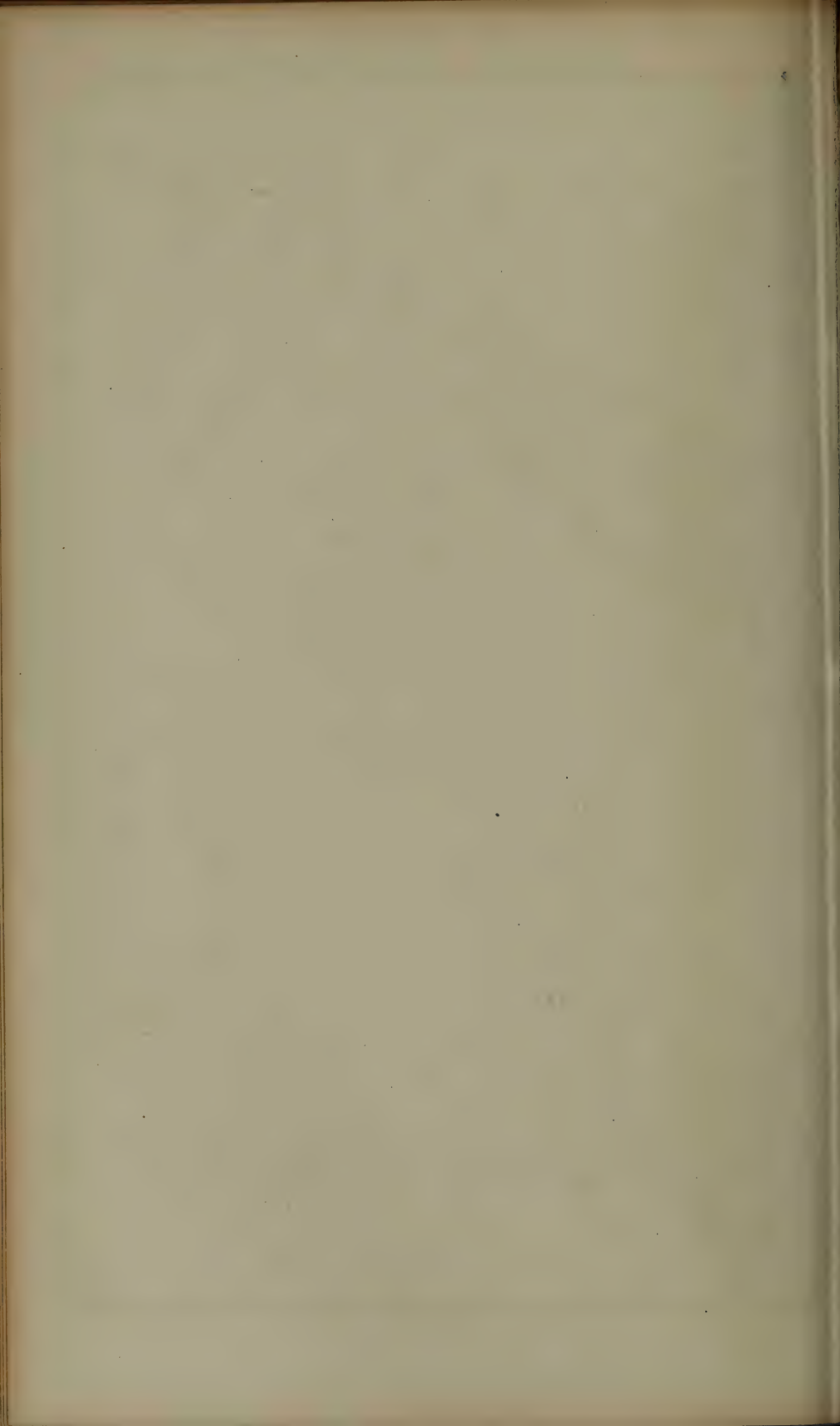
Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.



CHARLOTTE TP.
LOT 41.R.XI.
CHAUNIQUE CO.N.Y.

Scale
500 ft. to an Inch.





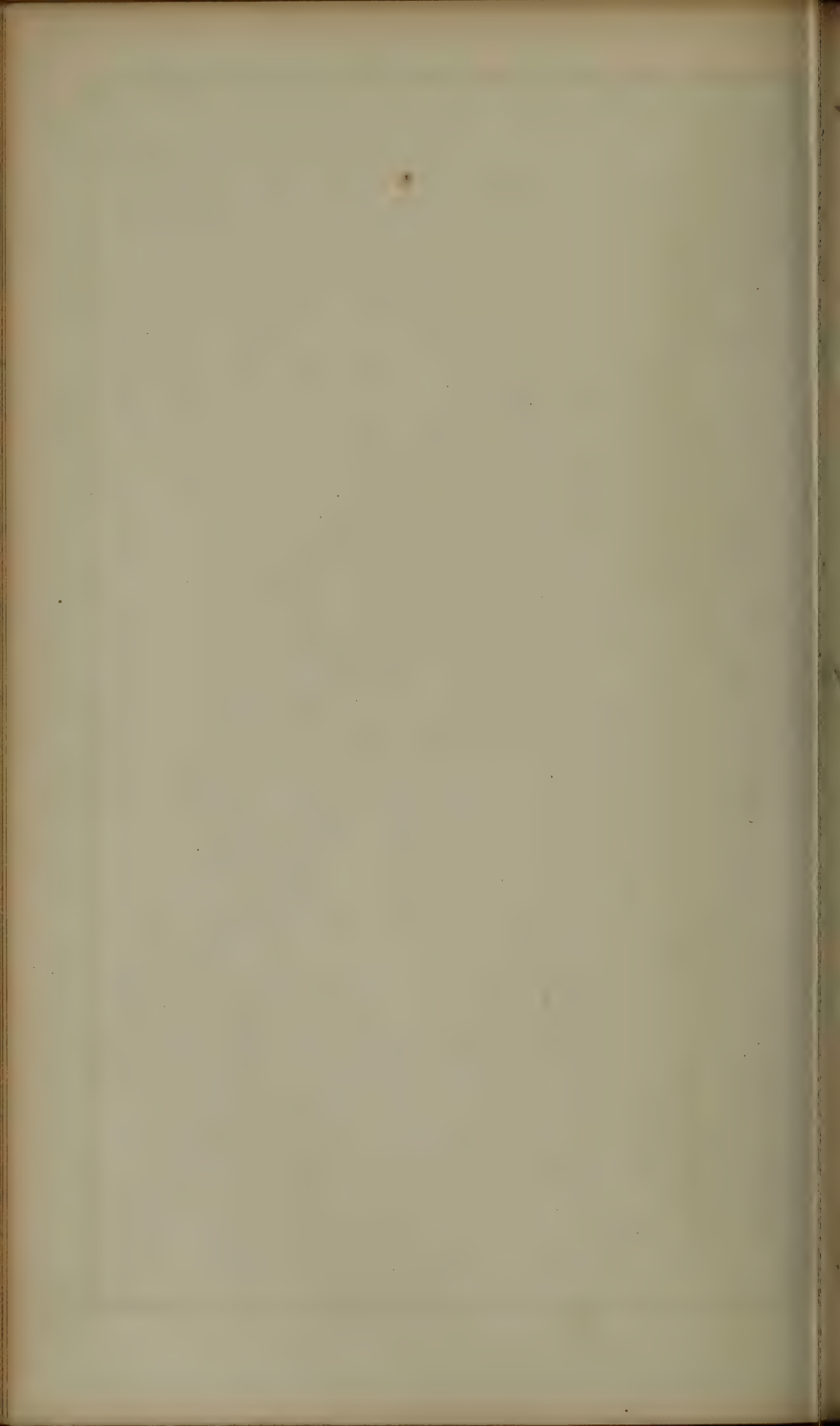
STOCKTON TP.

L. 8 & 16. R. XII.

Chautauque Co. N.Y.

Scale
250 ft. to an Inch.





SHERIDAN TP.

L. 35. R. XI.

Chautauque Co. N.Y.

Scale

250 ft. to an Inch.

Pits

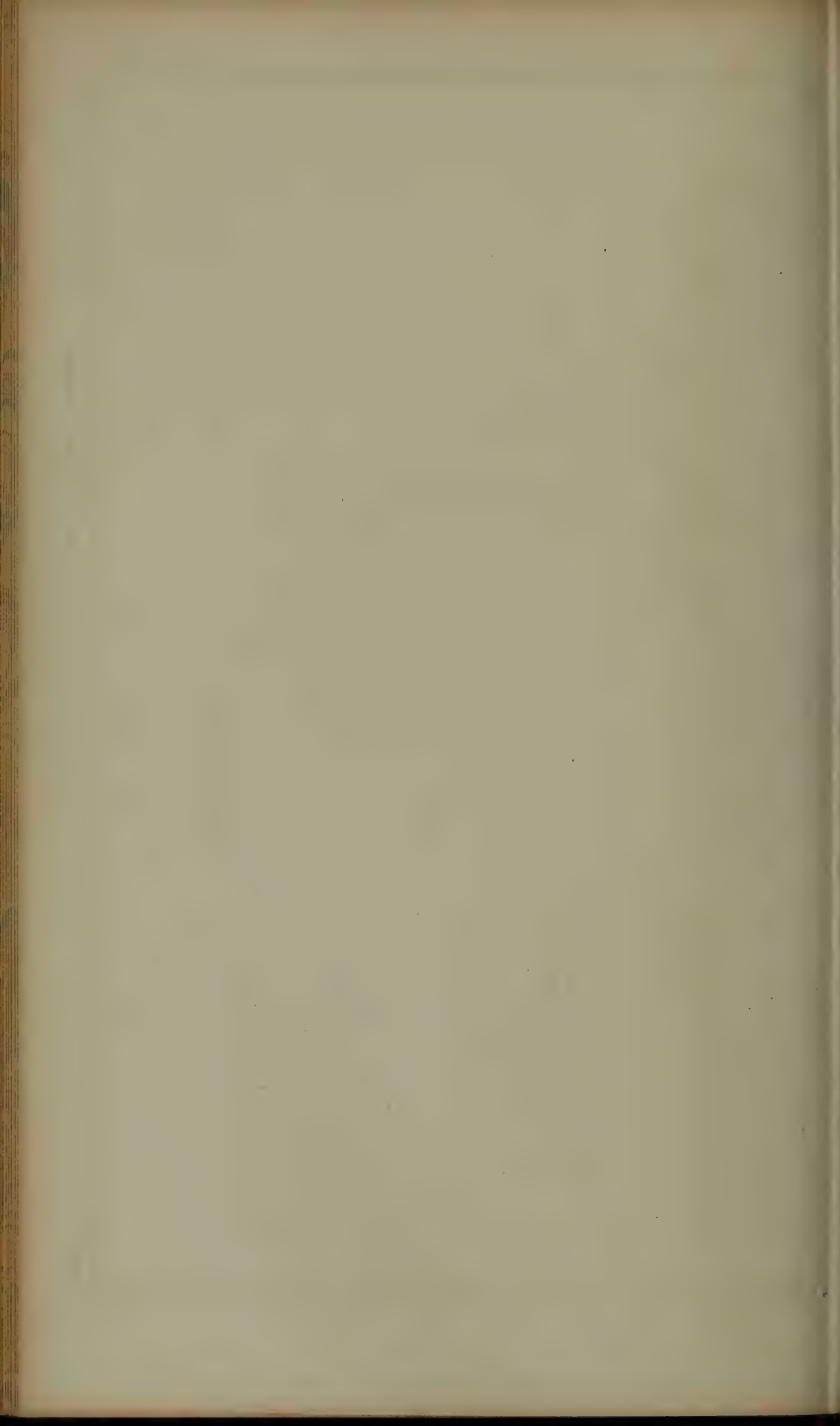
Section of Wall nearly obliterated

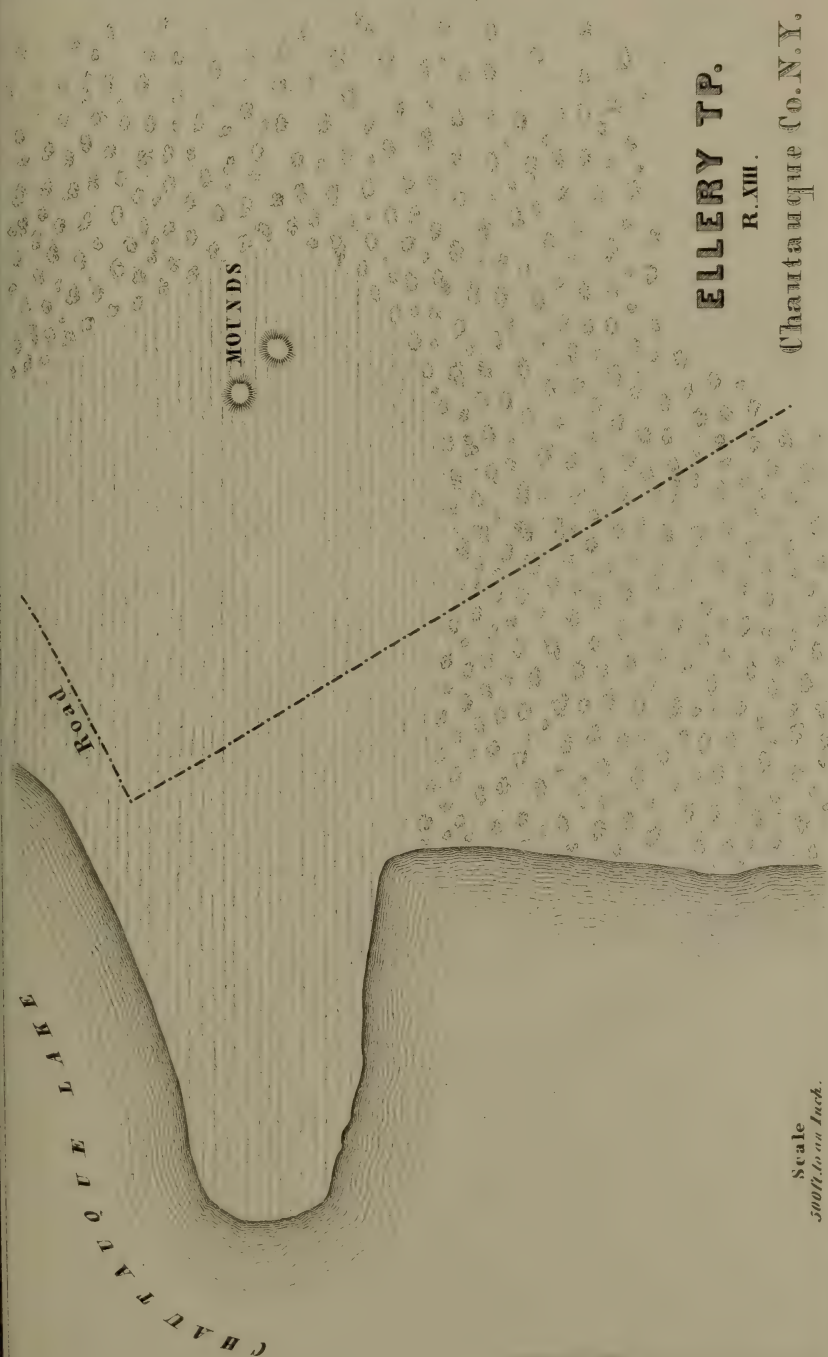
Road

Cultivated

Beaver Meadow

C. Van Benthuysen, Albany





ELLERY TP.

R. XIII.

Chautauque Co. N. Y.

Scale
500 ft. to an Inch.

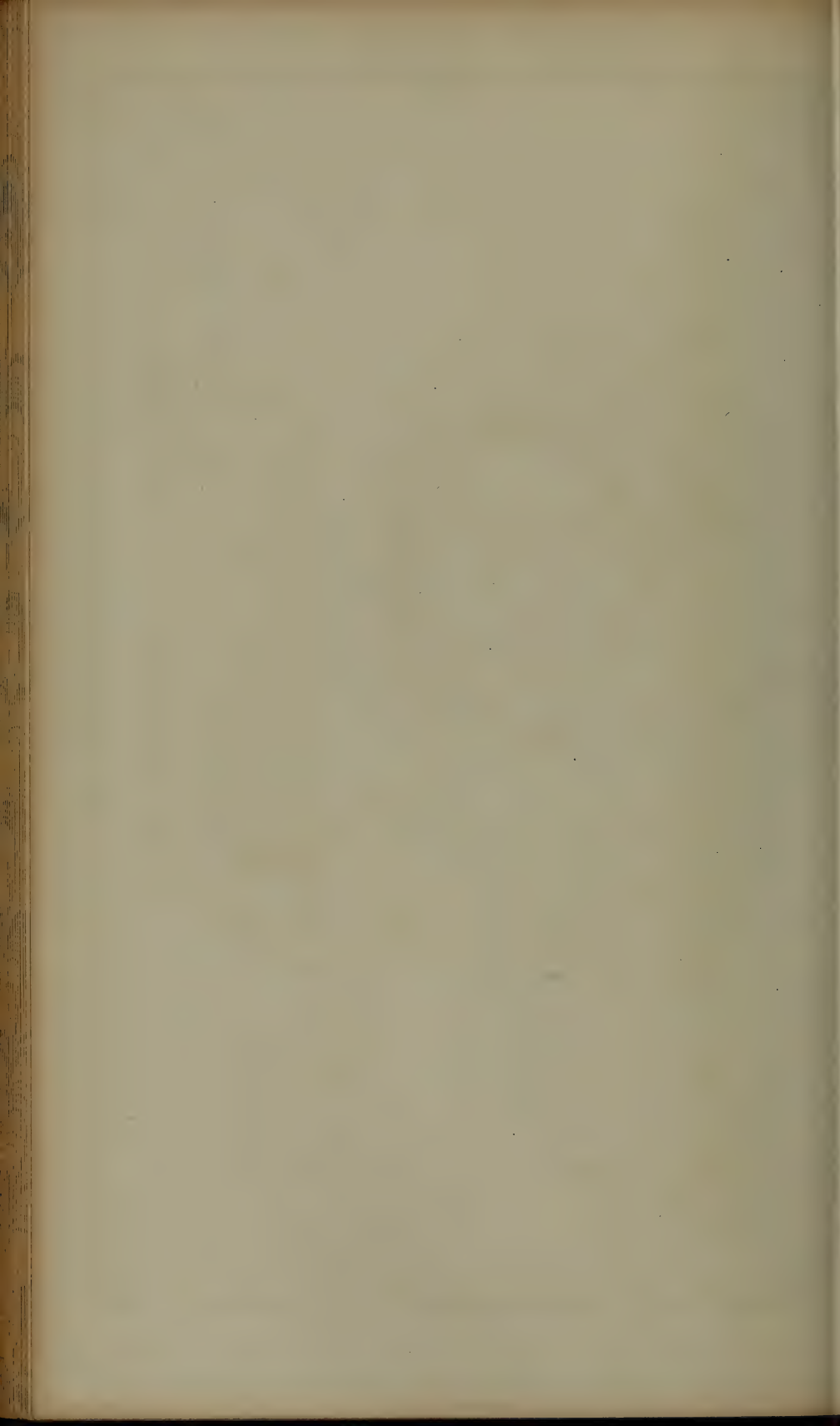
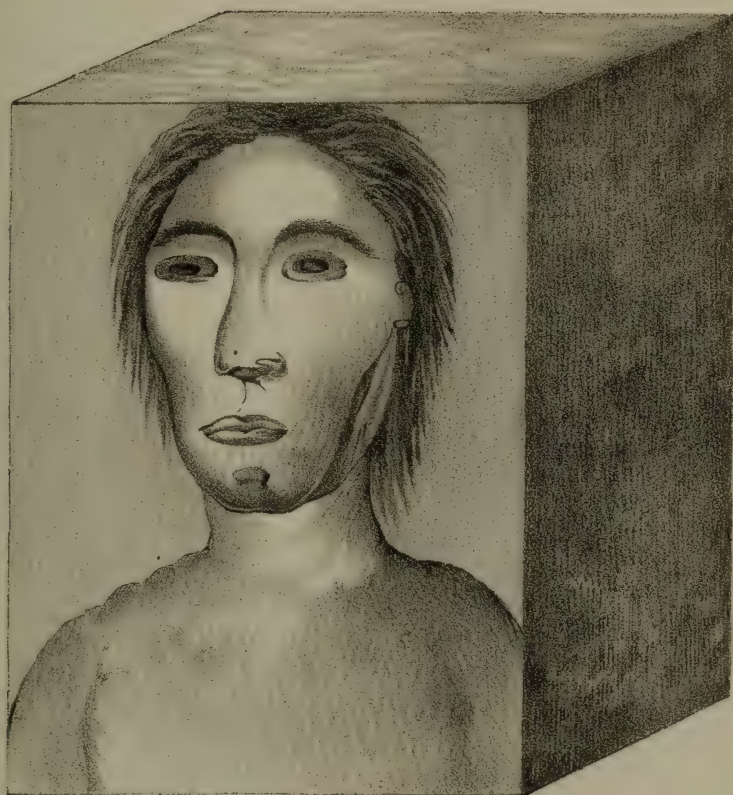
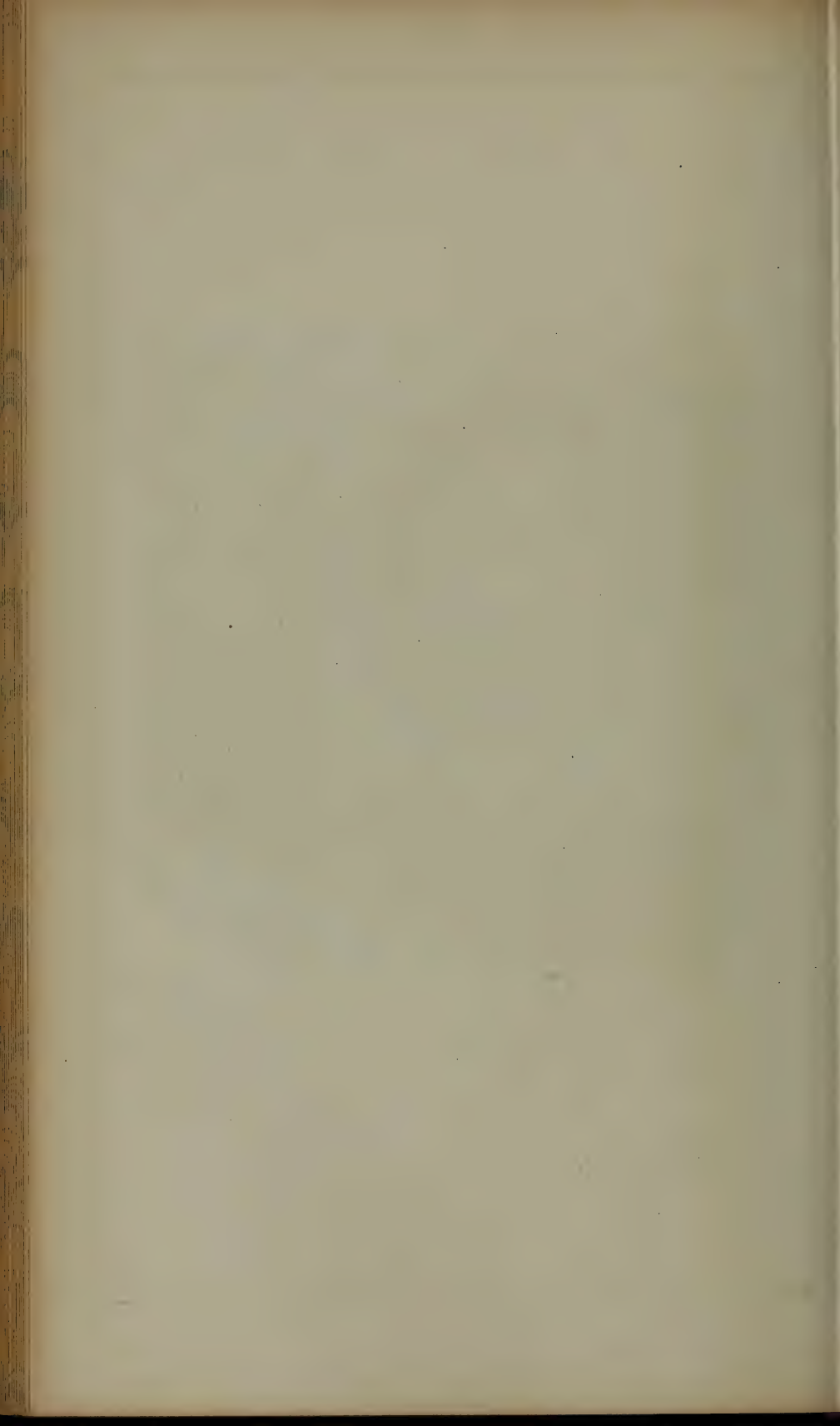


Fig. 1.





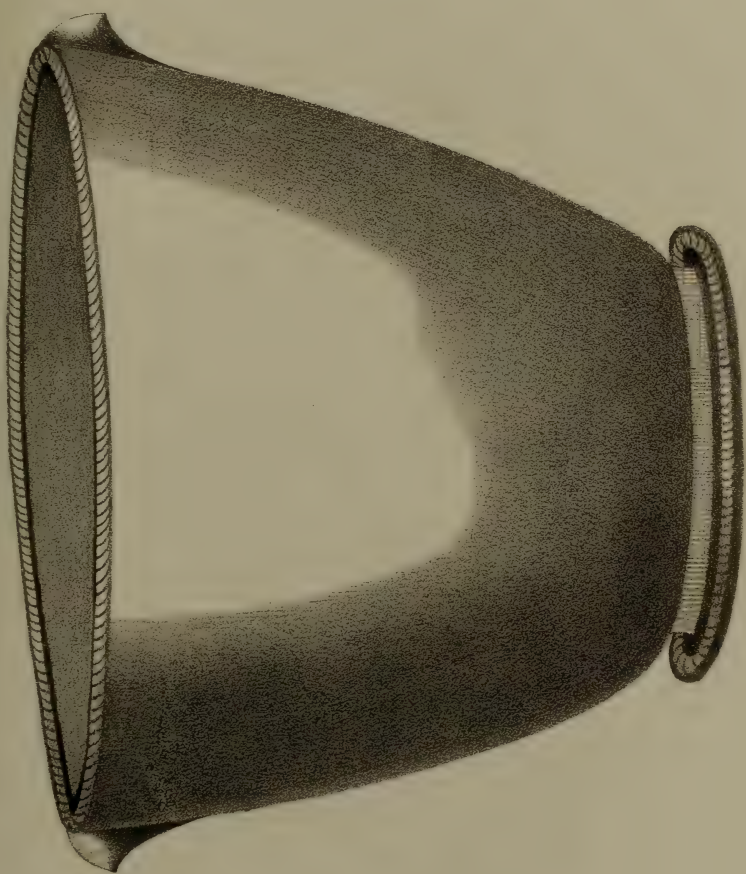


Fig. 2.

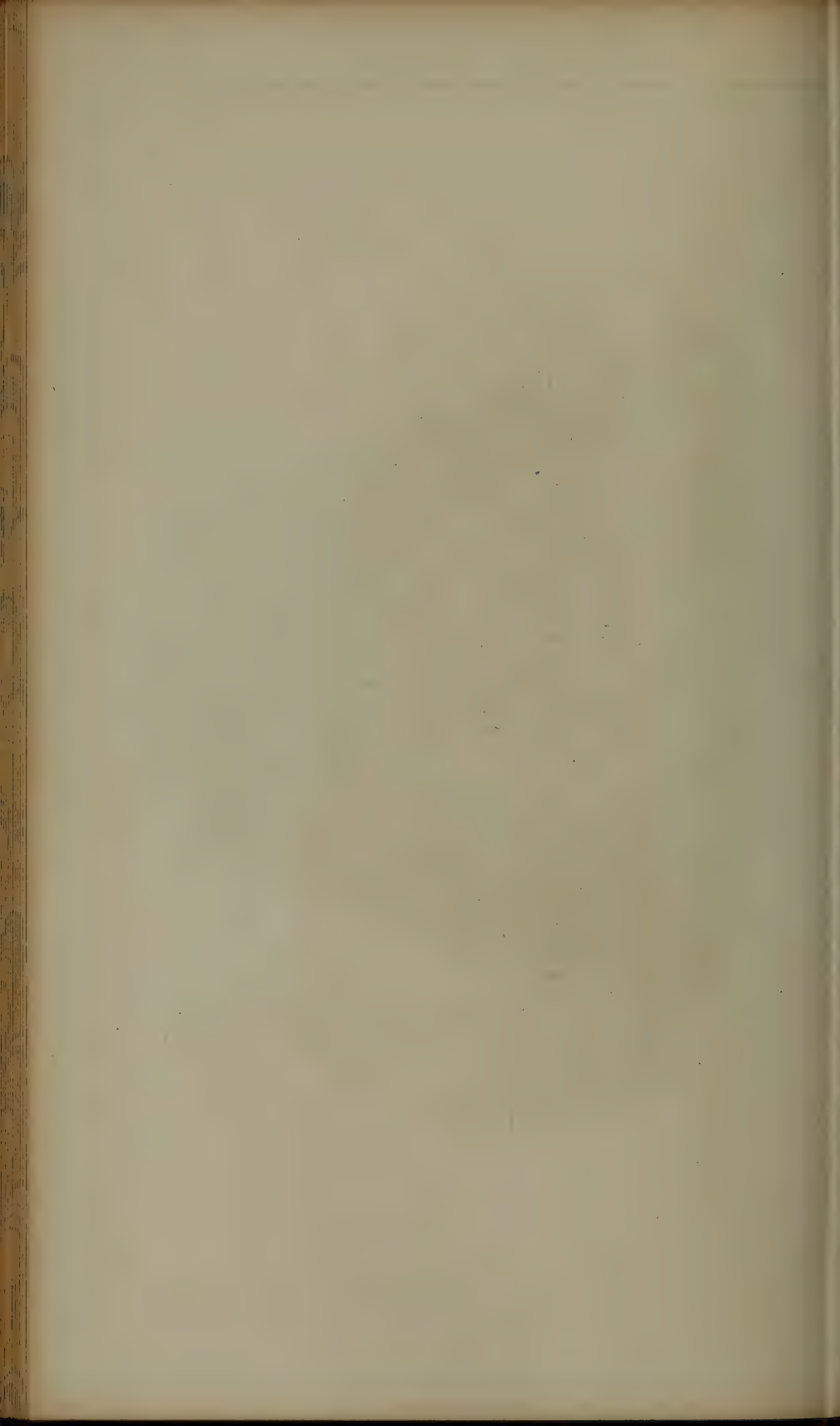


Fig. 5.



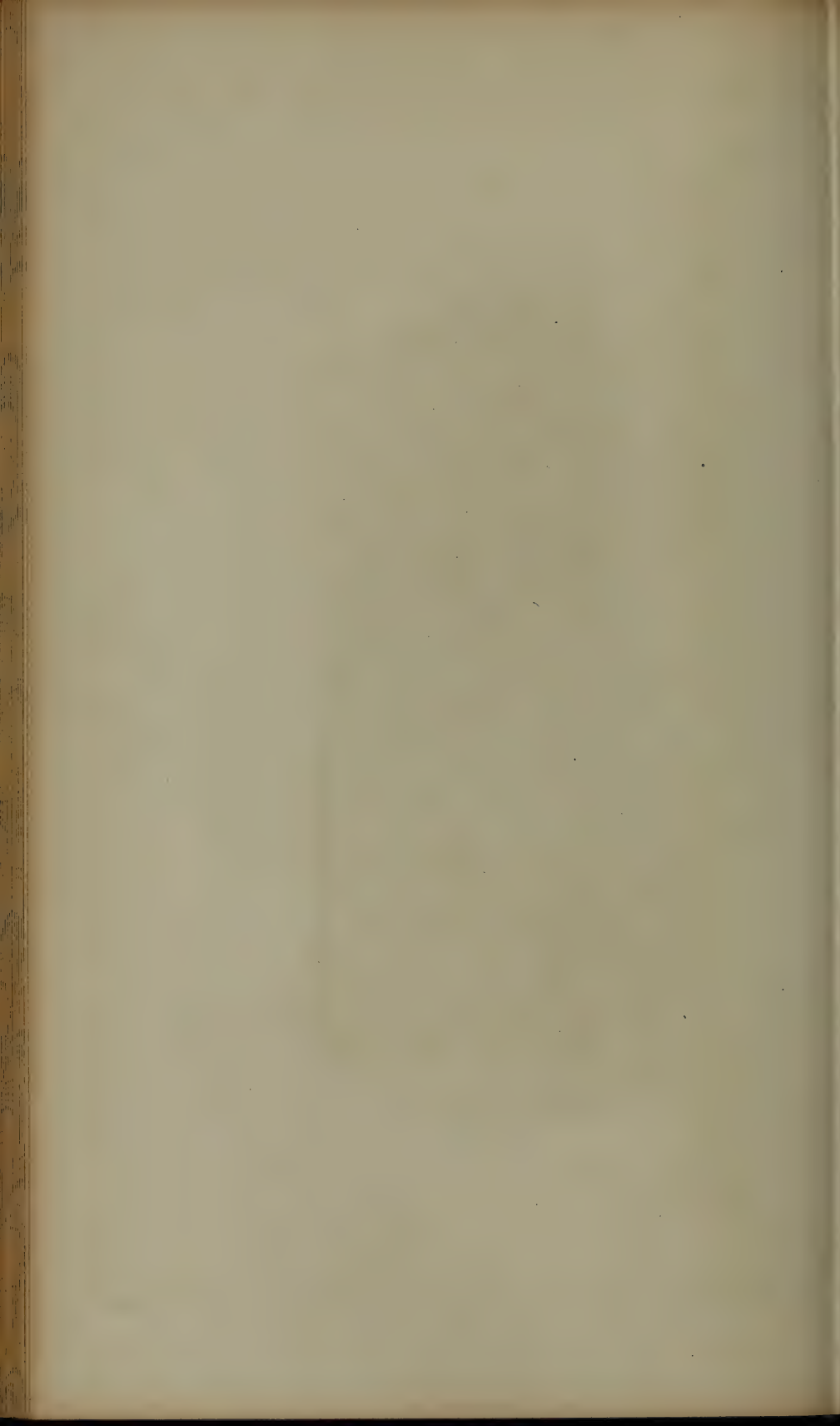
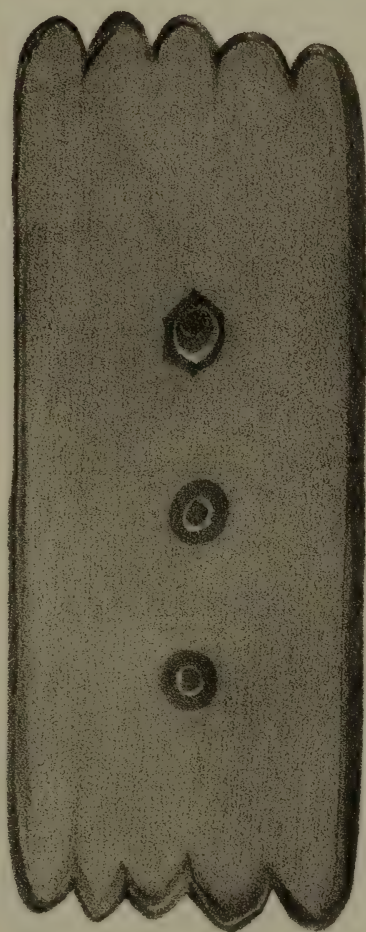


Fig. 4.



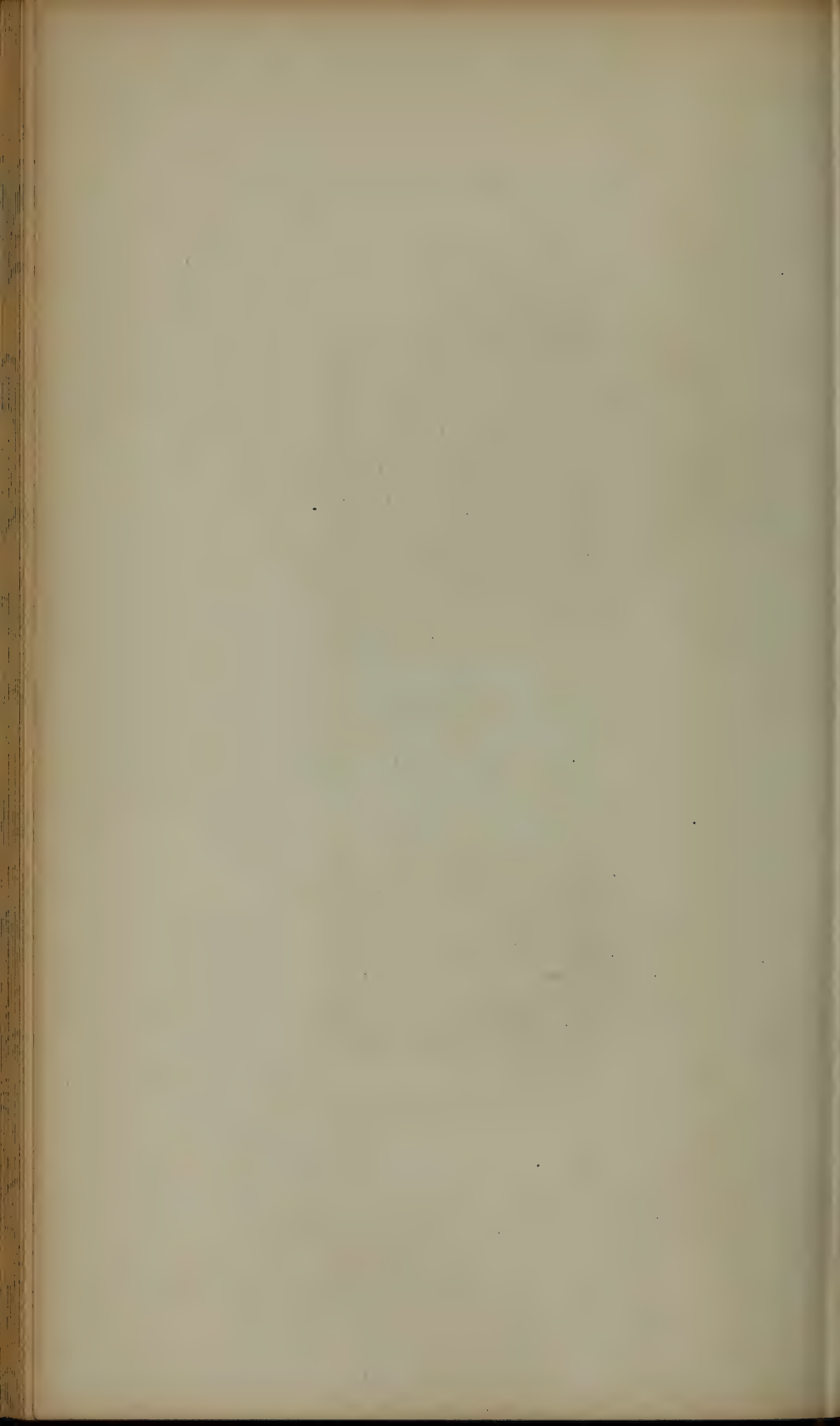


Fig. 15.

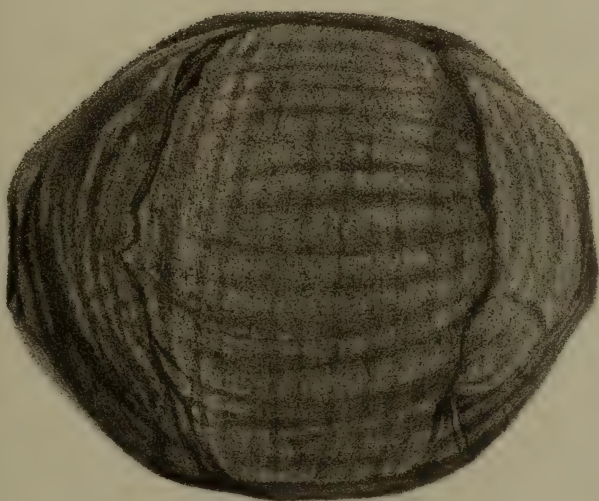


Fig. 5.



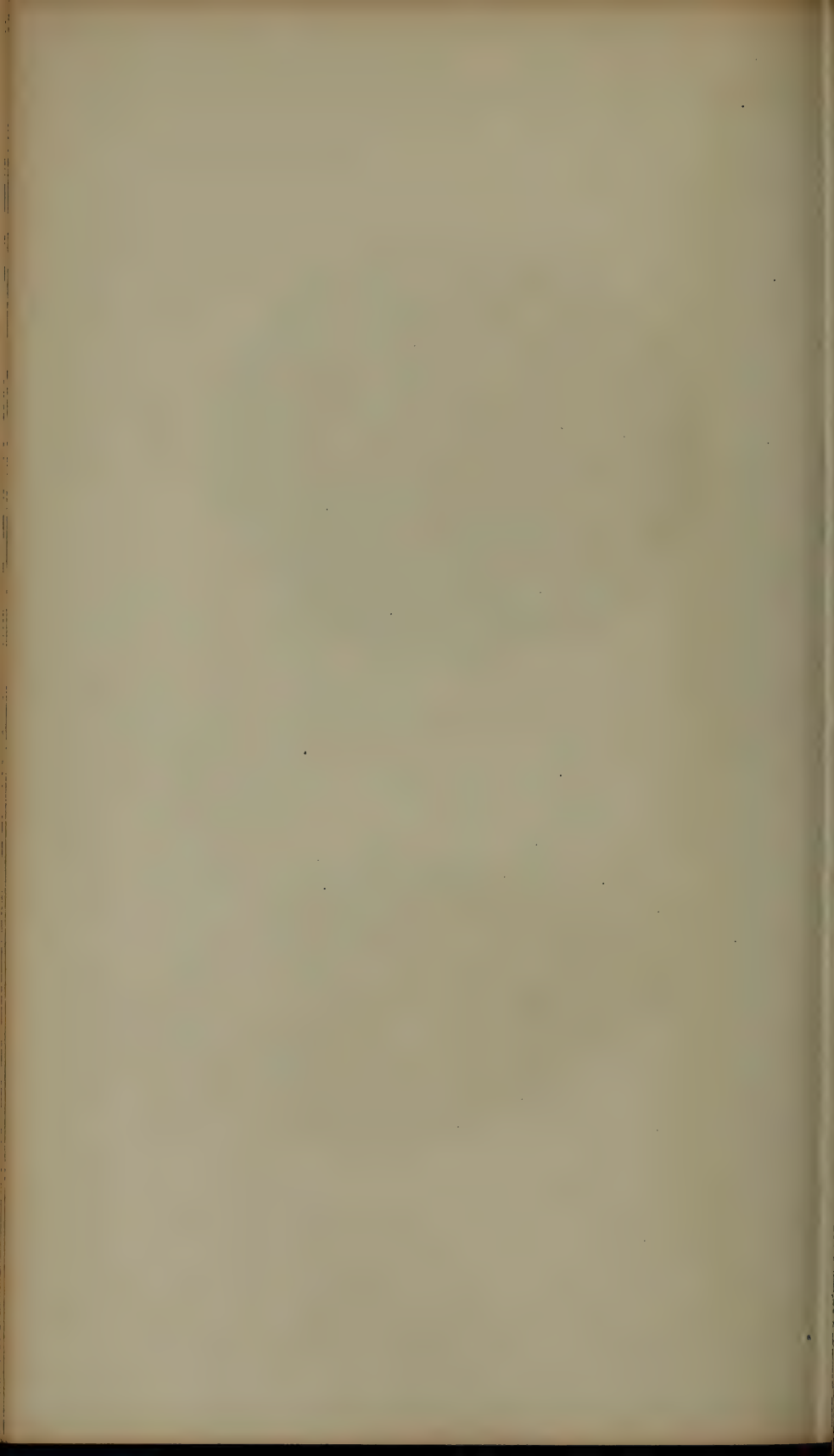


Fig. 6.

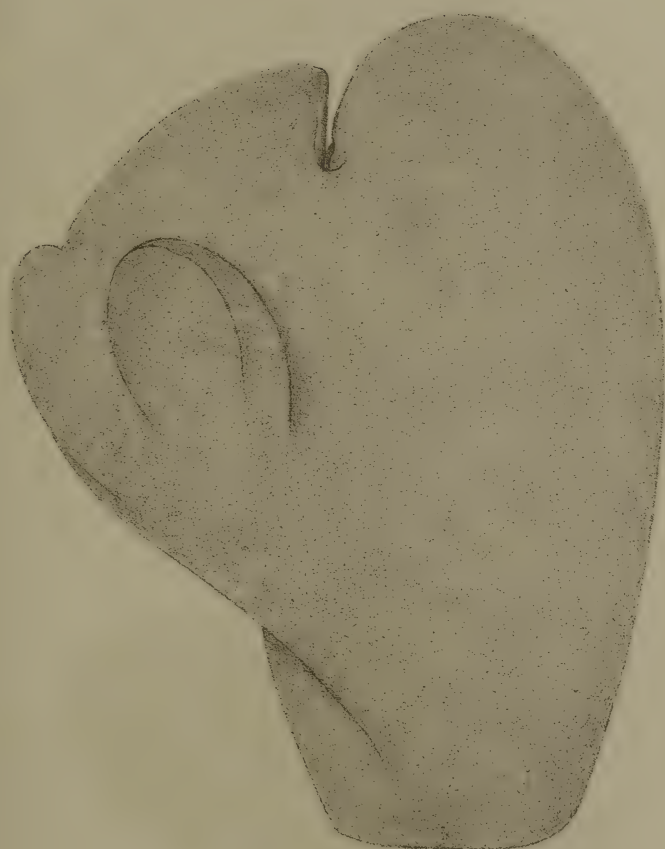




Fig. 13.

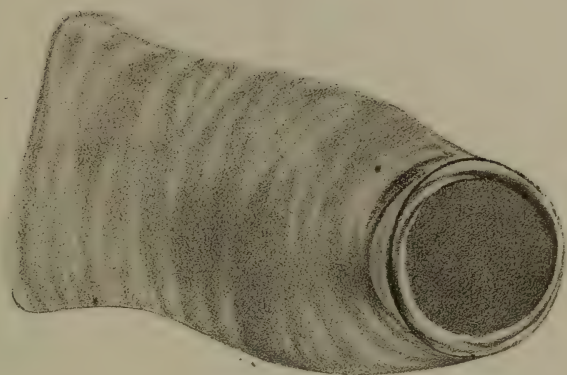


Fig. 7.



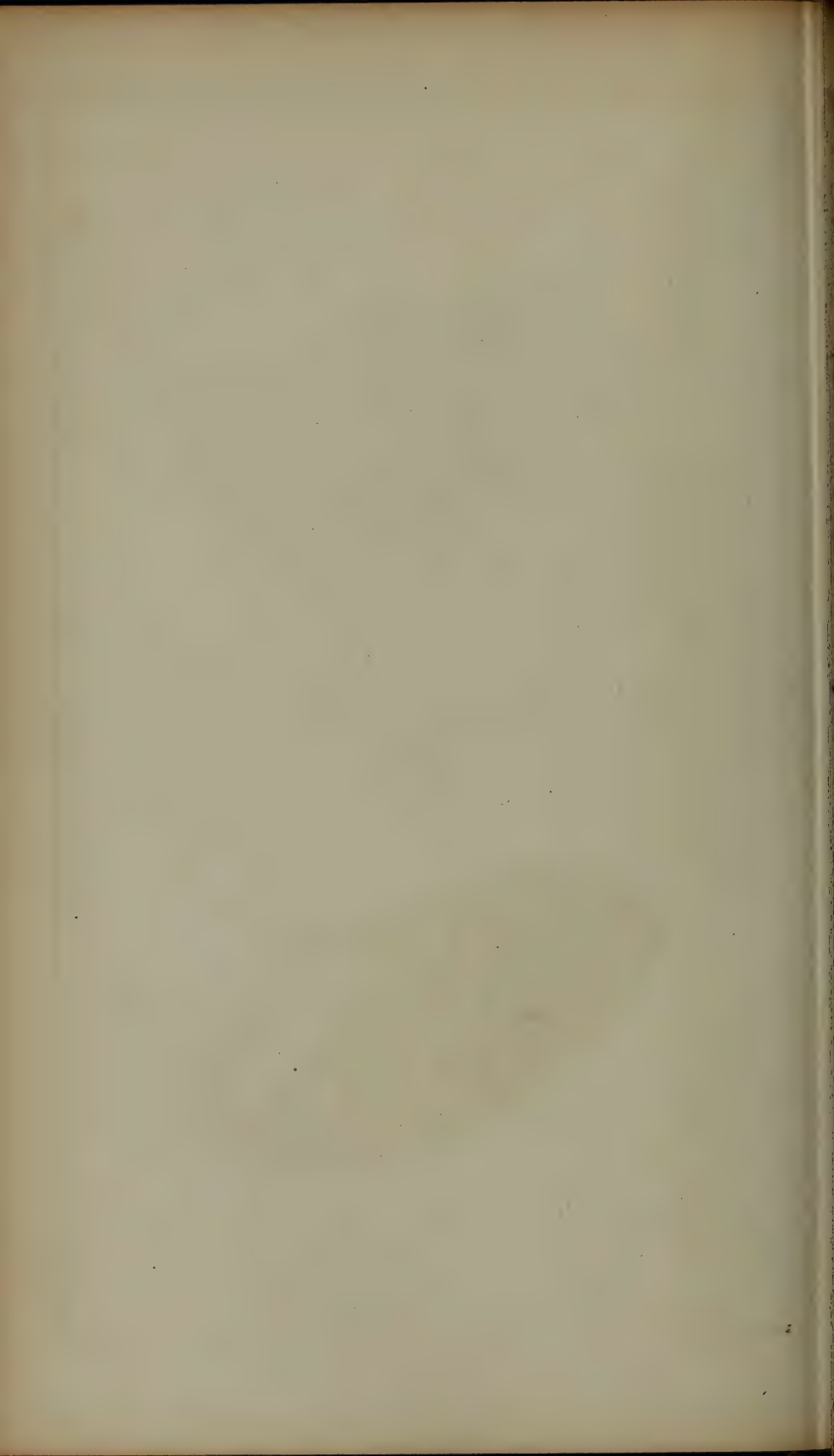
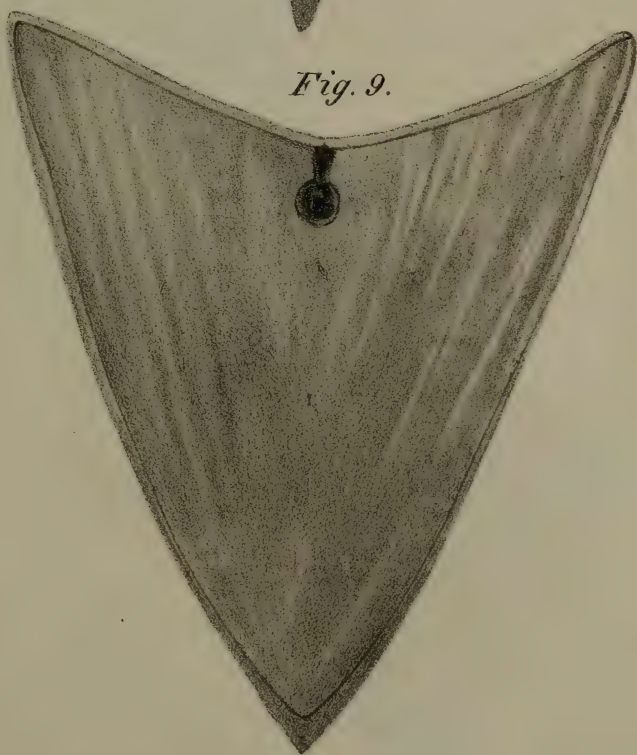


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



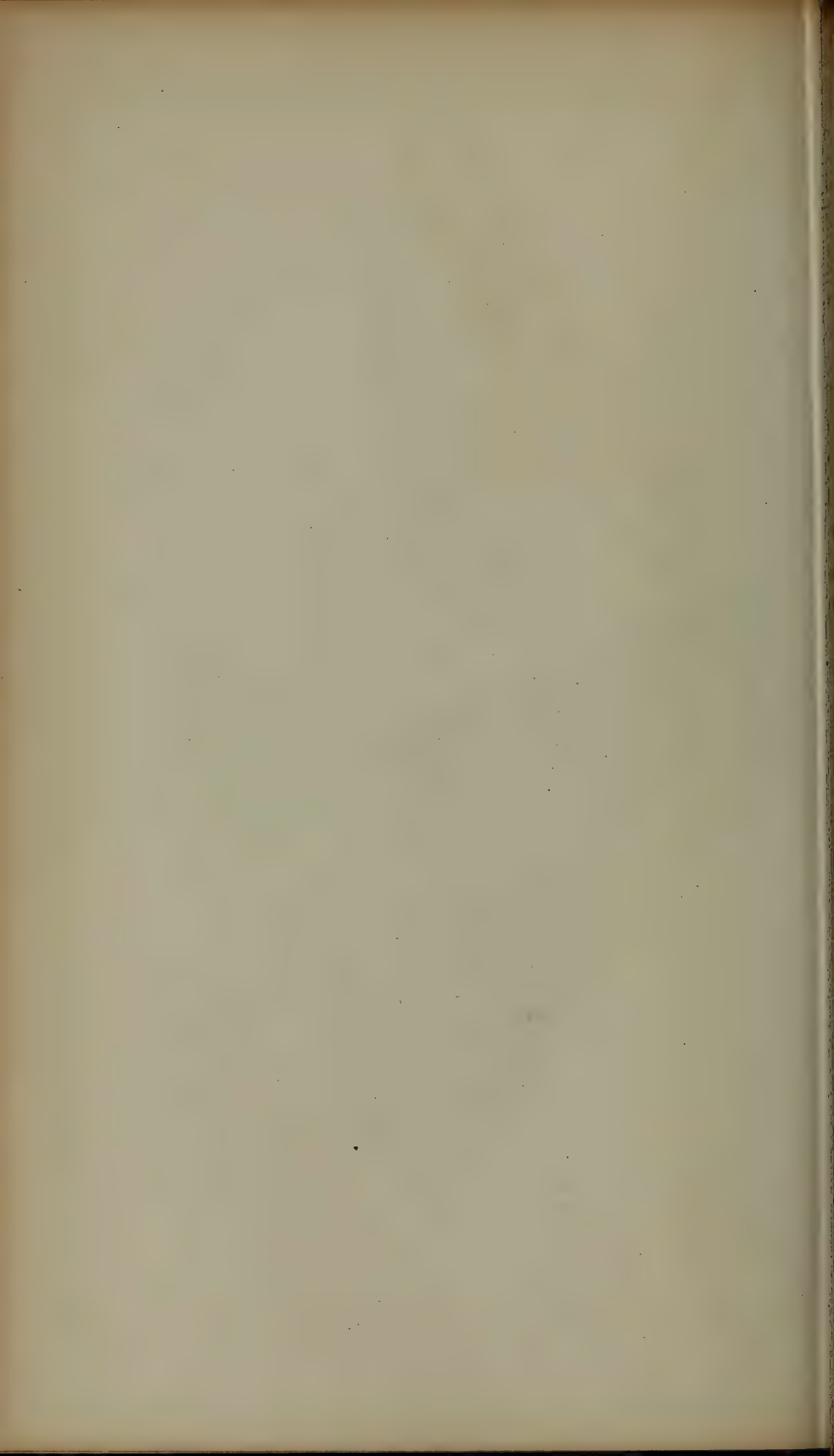


Fig. 10.



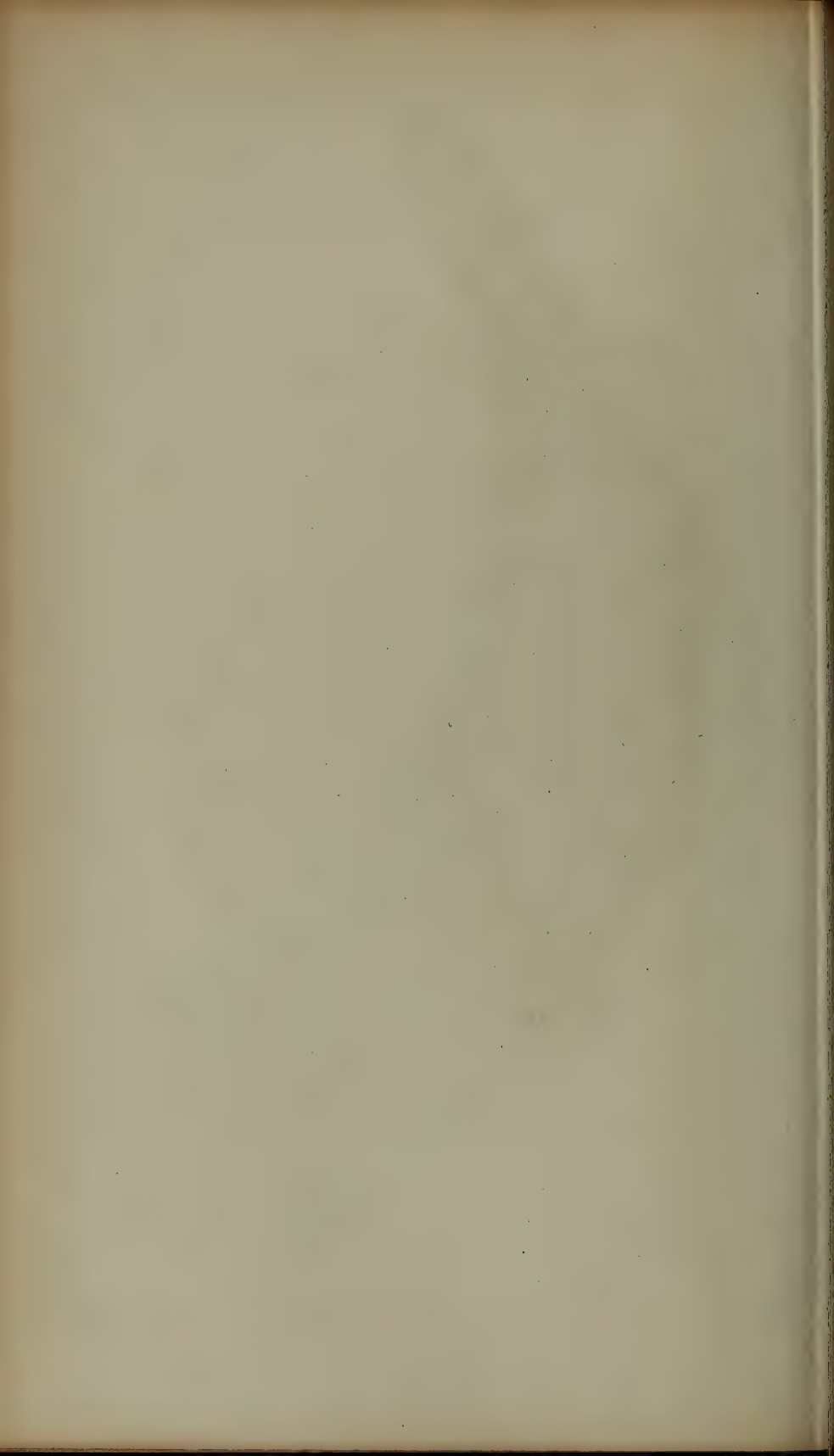
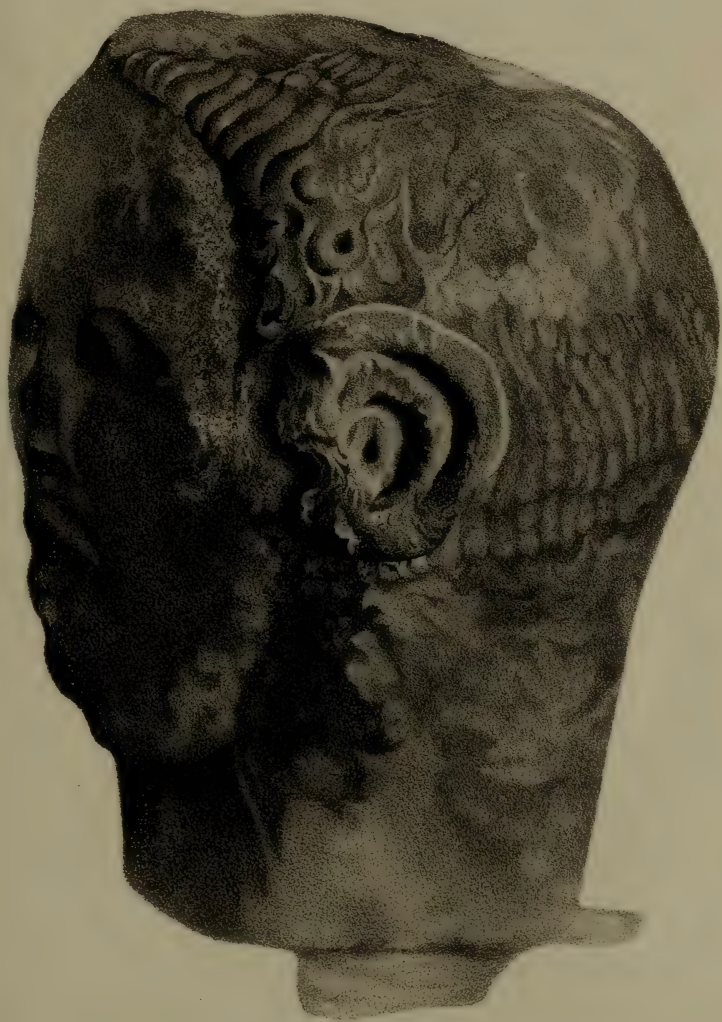


Fig. 11.



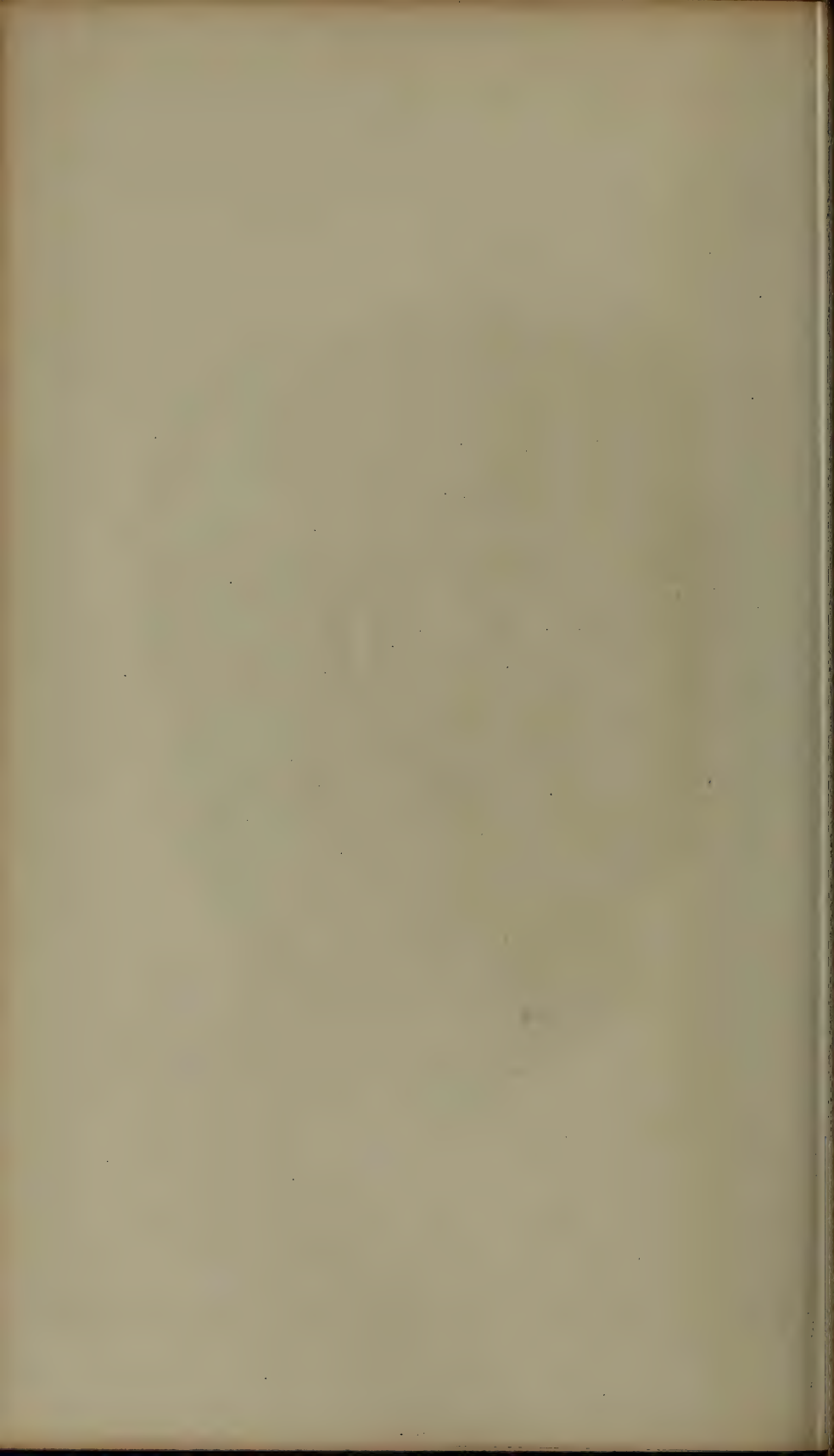
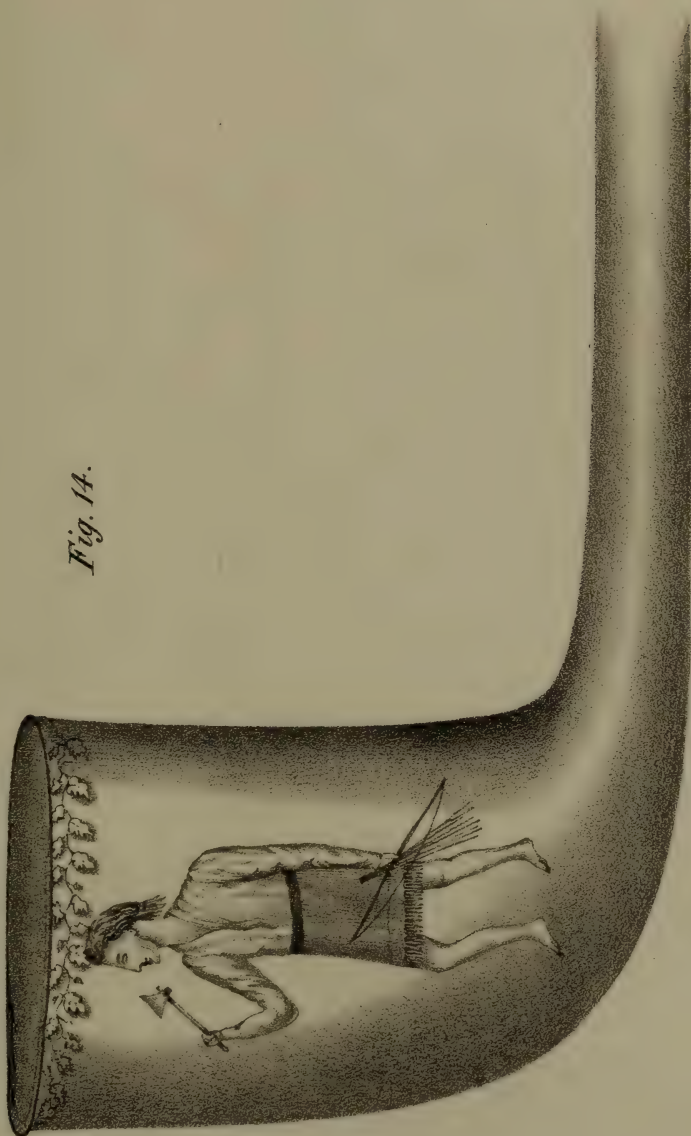


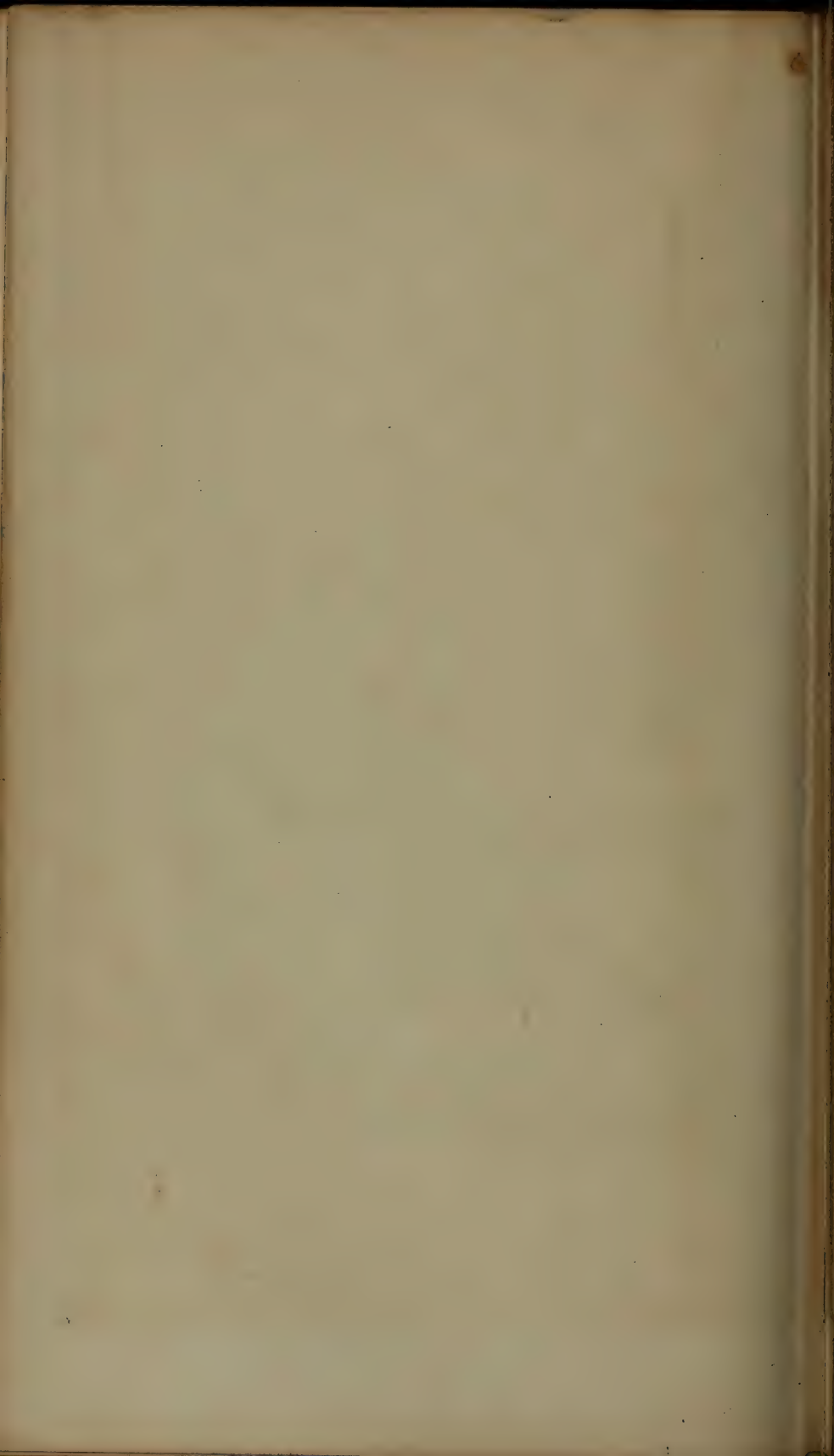
Fig. 12.



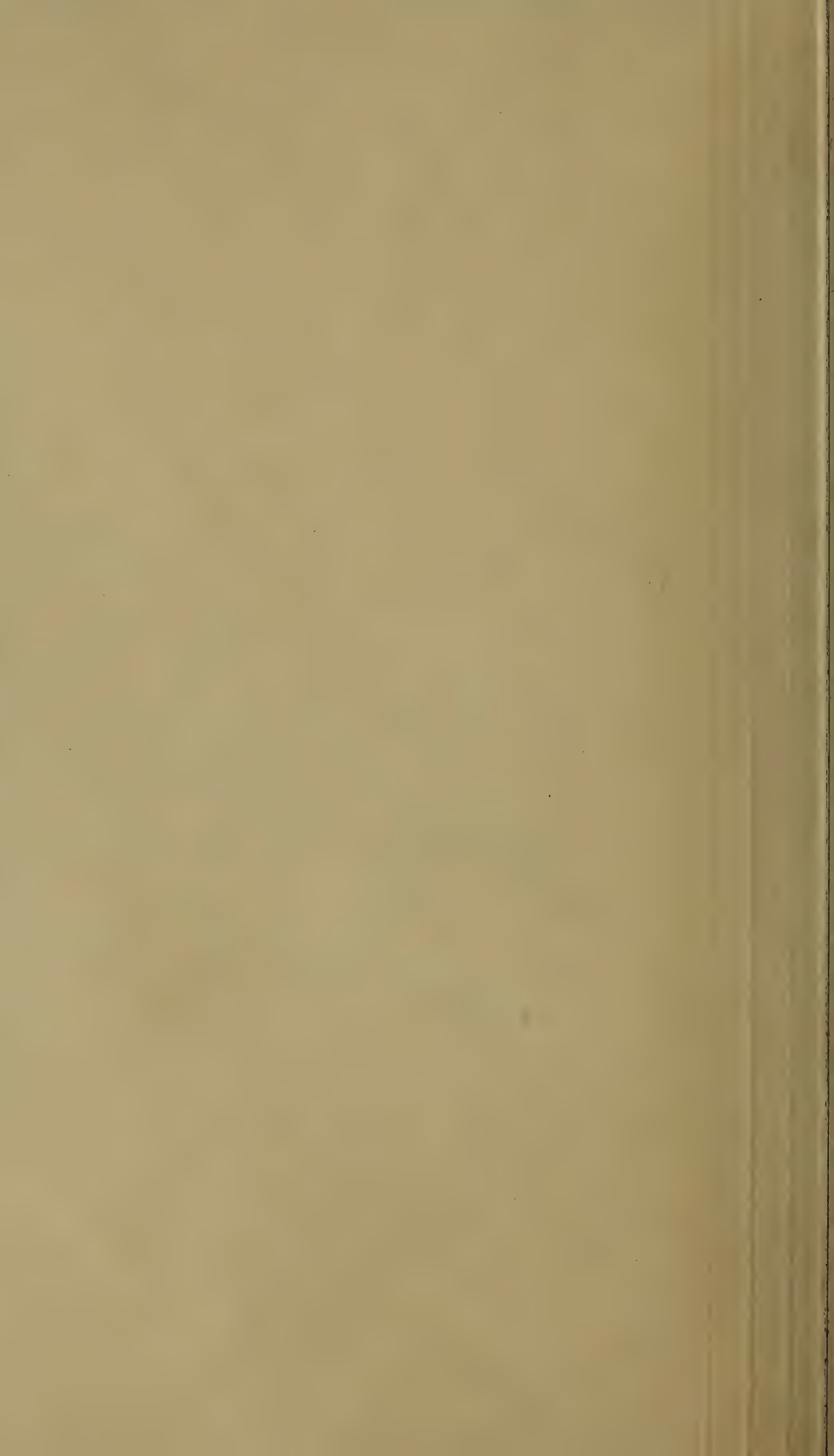


Fig. 14.





the
large



REFERENCES

- ☆ F. Fortifications
- M. Mounds
- En. Enclosures
- Ex. Excavations

MAP

Shewing the location
of the

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WESTERN NEW YORK,

by

T. Apoleon Cheney

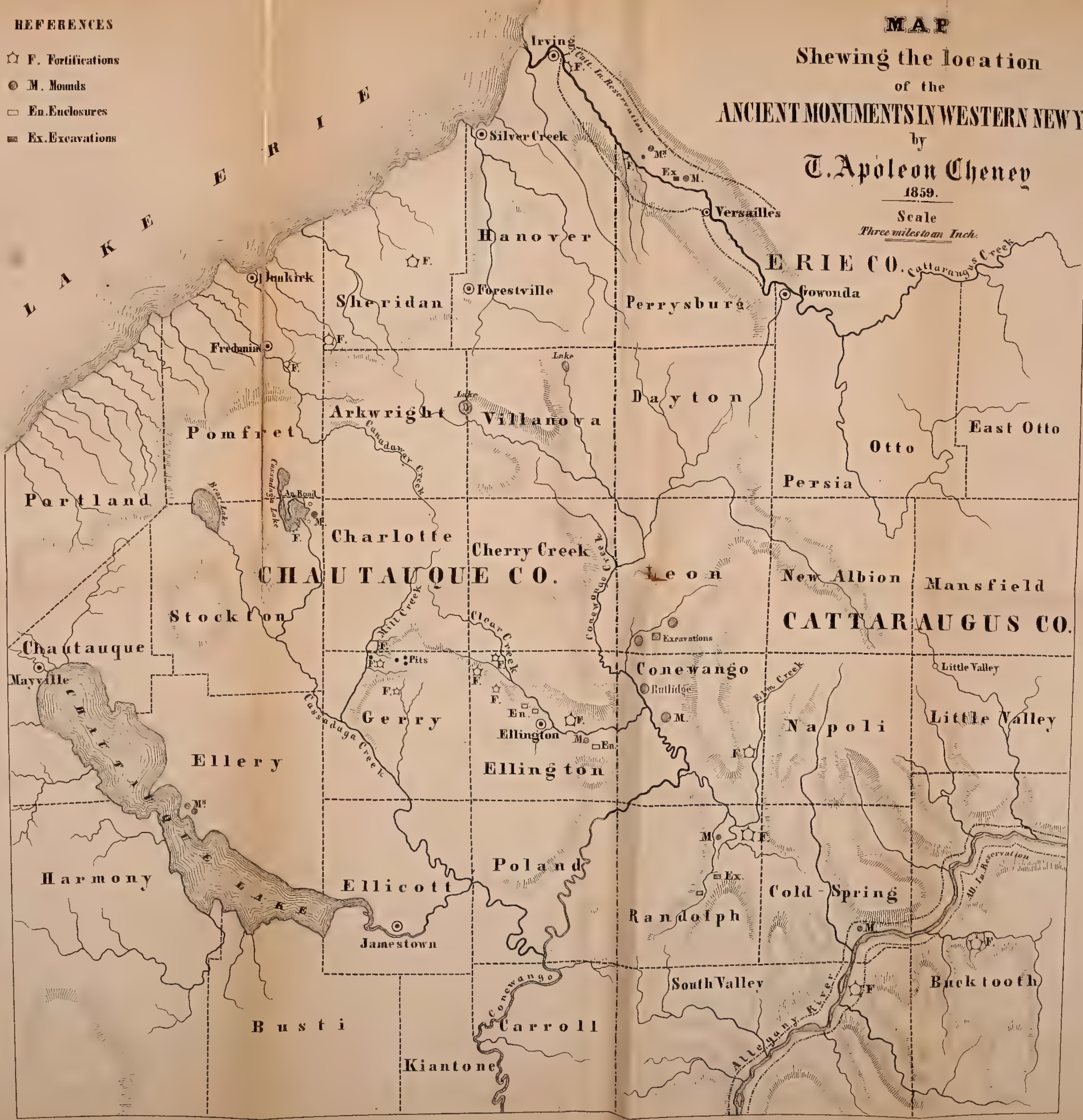
1859.

Scale

Three miles to an Inch.

PART OF CHAUTAUQUE CO.

PART OF CATTARAUGUS CO.



PENNSYLVANIA.

Range XIII.

Range XII.

Range XI.

Range X.

Range IX.

Range VIII.

Range VII.

